Down With the Enemy!
Fight for a World of
Universal Brotherhood

# Nippon Times

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A New Order Will Rise
On the Ruins of Washington and London

## DECISIVE BLOW DEALT BRITISH AT BUTHIDAUNG

### Heroism of Japanese Soldiers in Routing Anglo-Indian Troops Lauded by Commander

### SMASHED INTO ENEMY

### Occupation of Strategic City Completely Crushes Foe's Attempt to Retake Burma

The British must have had an ample taste of the armed prowess and stamina of the Imperial Forces in the Buthidaung campaign, the commander of the X X unit which inflicted the decisive blow on the enemy that led to the rout at Maungdaw on May 15 commented when interviewed by a Domei correspondent at Buthidaung on the southern Indo-Burmese border Sunday.

It was the X X unit which crossed the steep Mayu Mountains, surrounded the eight brigades of Anglo-Indian troops agitating in the southern Indo-Burmese area at Indian and Buthidaung and at last occupied Maungdaw on May 15. Ever since the crack Imperial Forces launched their general offensive on the Anglo-Indian troops in the area to the northwest of Akyab early in March, Commander X X has developed resourceful and original strategy at the foremost front, inflicting irreparable damage to the enemy.

**Sees Fighting Scene**

Immediately on the fall of Buthidaung he entered the town, where the smoke of gunfire had not yet entirely cleared, to inspect the scene of fighting. In an interview given a Domei correspondent on a hill to the south of the town on May 15, he said:

"The pen or tongue is wholly inadequate to describe the hardships borne by the officers and men that took part in the present campaign. Owing to the topographical conditions of the area, the supplies were difficult to send, so that most of the time they were extremely short of food and ammunition.

"The soldiers on the first line, without food or ammunition, charged against enemy forces possessing powerful arms with abundant ammunition. Some of them were found to have bayoneted several British singlehanded and died across their bodies.

"Overcoming tremendous odds, each soldier of Nippon smashed into the enemy lines in a ball of flame that nothing can stop, exemplifying the wondrous traditional spirit of the Imperial Army. The Anglo-Indian forces, relying as they were on their abundant material resources, must have learned to their cost a lesson in the indomitable force of the spirit.

"Supplied with effective arms and abundant ammunition, they were routed in the last hand-to-hand encounter. The most terrific bombardment cannot stop the charge of our officers and men who hold their lives lighter than a down when weighed in the scale against duty.

"The enemy offensive that was developed from Rathedaung to Chiz and from Rantheyaung to Donbeig was something fierce. Especially the Japanese position at Donbeig held at bay a whole division of the enemy forces with a single company. The enemy came in overwhelming numbers. The gallant company broke through them and crossed the Mayu River, climbed the steep Mayu Mountains, waded through swamps that came up to the knee, braving desperate bombing from the air that took place scores of times a day and pushed on day and night.

**Five Fight 700**

"The fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces was such that physical fatigue was as if it did not exist. In the swampy area of Athetgiyandaung, five men prevented 700 enemy troops from swinging southward. The Japanese crossed the Mayu Mountains which a British brigade commander had pronounced impossible to negotiate and the Indin annihilation campaign of the X X unit was forthwith carried out.

"On May 14 a powerful battery position was constructed on a hill at X X and Buthidaung fell in consequence. In this way the X X unit smashed through the enemy at every desired point and achieved its splendid result. The troops who entered Buthidaung danced for joy when they saw the straw-thatched huts of the town, because they realized that their hardships in crossing the Mayu Mountains were at last over. Thus the British dream of wresting back

(Continued on Page 2)

## *His Imperial Majesty Replies To Telegrams of Condolence*

### Sends Wires in Answer to Messages on Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's Death Received From Emperor of Manchoukuo and German Fuehrer

His Majesty the Emperor, having received telegrams of condolence on the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto from His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, graciously has sent out wires in answer, the Imperial Household Department announced on Monday.

**Educators Granted Audience**

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to 339 presidents of higher schools, university preparatory schools, higher normal schools, colleges, and technical schools at 10 a.m. Monday in the western antechamber of the Imperial Palace. The presidents, led by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe, and including Yoshinari Abe, president of the First Higher School, were overwhelmed with emotion at the graciousness of His Imperial Majesty and retired from the Imperial Palace vowing to further serve the nation through education.

**Grants Court Luncheon**

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant the honor of a Court luncheon, with His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kanin also attending, to General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, and Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, in the Bamboo Hall of the Imperial Palace at noon Monday. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando and other high officials were also honored by being allowed to attend. After the Court luncheon His Imperial Majesty graciously granted them tea in the Peony Hall.

## LOCAL PEOPLE HELP IN ARAKAN CAMPAIGN

### Two Residents Offer Spirited Cooperation to Japanese in Annihilation of Enemy

By **FUMIO FUJIWARA**

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, May 23.—There were two local residents in particular who spiritedly cooperated with the Japanese Forces in their operations in the Arakan Mountains which ended in the annihilation of the British-Indian troops in that district.

One was Sultan Mahmud, aged 45, a leader of Indian Mohammedans in the Mayu district. In the days when Britain ruled Burma he was Vice-Minister of Finance in four Burmese cabinets headed successively by Dr. Ba Maw, U Pu, U Saw and Pau Tun.

With the evacuation of the British troops the Indian Mohammedans began to return to the district. There they were told of the active part being played by the sultan in cooperation with the Japanese Forces amidst the raining of bullets on the battle front.

**Hurry to Sultan**

All the Indian Mohammedans in the district hurried to the sultan who in the jungles were aiding Japanese operations. They were told by the sultan about the exploits of the Japanese Forces who were fighting to crush the Anglo-Americans, arch-enemies of the Indians.

Since then the Indian Mohammedans, confident that the Britishers cannot return to the Arakan district, are doing their utmost to extend any possible help to the Imperial Forces.

Another close cooperator with the Japanese in the operations was 40-years old Arakan named Tun Aung who was an influential boss of coolies in the Northern Akyab district.

Since the start of the operations, Tung Aung together with Arakan coolies under him, assisted the Japanese Forces not a little by transporting ammunition, food and provisions and other war material through the steep and rugged mountain passes.

**Prepared Meals for Japanese**

The boss of the coolies was also a good cook. With the materials gathered at the hands of his henchmen, Tun Aung often prepared meals peculiar to the region for the Japanese Forces.

On receipt of the news that Buthidaung and Maungdaw were reduced at the hands of the Imperial Forces, Aung, in company with his men, came to the foremost frontline to congratulate the success of the Imperial Forces, with his inimitable and delicious Arakan dishes.

At a party held to celebrate the victory Sultan Mahmud and the Mohammedans and Aung and his men shouted "Nippon-Banzai" with their faces burning with joy and pride in having played a part in the ousting of the Britishers from the Mayu area, their native place.

### Odate Back in Tokyo

Shigeo Odate, Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, arrived here Monday afternoon to confer with leaders of the Government.

## TSAI PEI STRESSES CULTURAL EXCHANGE

### Gives First Interview to Metropolitan Press Since His Arrival

[Photo on Page 2]

Tsai Pei, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, in his first interview with the metropolitan newspaper reporters at the Chinese Embassy here on Monday stressed there is keen need for encouraging closer Sino-Japanese cultural relations through the complete elimination of what little misunderstanding that may exist between the two countries now and the positive promotion of friendly relations between Japan and China.

The Chinese Ambassador stated that the promotion of cultural relations between Japan and China is a concrete basis for uniting the two countries more closely adding, "I think there were some misunderstandings between Japan and China in the past, and the cultural exchange between the two countries will play an important part in removing what little trace of misunderstanding which may still exist," Ambassador Tsai declared.

**To Love East Asia**

The promotion of cultural relations between Japan and China will guide the Chinese People to love East Asia, "and to love East Asia means to love China and Japan," he said.

The Chinese Ambassador also stated that the National Government's aim is to have the Chinese people grasp the true spirit of Sino-Japanese collaboration through the medium of the youth movement.

"The exchange of cultures between Japan and China cannot be conducted successfully without knowing the true social conditions in Japan, and I intend to take every opportunity offered me to inspect things Japanese and to come into personal contact with the Japanese people during my tenure of office in Tokyo," Ambassador Tsai Pei concluded.

**Calls on Okada**

Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Tsai Pei, accompanied by Hsieh Tduyuan, Chinese Minister, visited Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Monday for the first time since his assumption of his post here.

Following an exchange of views on various measures to promote Sino-Japanese collaboration, the Speaker of the House escorted the Chinese Ambassador through the Diet Building.

### Churchill Sees Chenault

Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred with Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, Admiral James F. Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, and other Anglo-American military leaders on Sunday, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires.

### Yanai Off for China

Tsuneo Yanai, newly-appointed Minister to Rumania, left here Monday for China on an extensive inspection trip in company with Renzo Sawada, former Japanese Ambassador to France.

## GENERAL DRIVE OF CHIANG, RED FORCES NIPPED

### Nippon Expeditionary Army in North China Beats Foe to Draw, Scores Victories

### APRIL WAR RESULTS HUGE

### In 1,598 Engagements 31,000 Enemy Troops Were Either Killed or Taken Prisoner

**Crack Japanese Units in Central China, which had annihilated nine Chungking divisions, suddenly launched a new operation south of Ichang on a certain day and penetrated into the Pashan Mountains in Szechwan and captured Yuyangkwan, a key enemy point situated 55 kilometers southwest of Ichang at 5 p.m. on May 22, according to a Domei dispatch from a foremost front in Hunan Province on Monday. The Japanese Forces are now enlarging their sphere of operations.**

Beating the enemy to the draw, the crack units of the North China Expeditionary Army are crushing the so-called spring general offensive of the Chiang Communist forces at all points, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei on Monday.

Giving full play to their particular efficiency in field warfare, those units have developed an irresistible anti-Chiang-Communist front over the plains of North China and destroyed one enemy base after another, securing outstanding results.

The North China Expeditionary Army announced the composite results for April at 3 p.m. Monday, including the results obtained in the first half of the Taihang spring campaign begun on the night of April 20 in the southern Taihang Mountain area, in which 31,000 enemy troops were killed or taken prisoner. Of the 848 enemy military establishments destroyed by the Japanese, 541 are those of the Chinese Communist Army, showing that the mopping-up operations of the North China Expeditionary Army are concentrated mainly on the destruction of the Chinese Communist Army.

The April war results follow:

Number of engagements:—1,598 (With Chiang forces, 549, with Chinese Communists, 1,049)

Total number of enemy troops engaged:—271,495 (Chiang forces, 167,006, Chinese Communists, 104,489)

Destroyed facilities:—848 (Chiang forces', 307, Chinese Communists', 541)

Bodies left by enemy:—15,252 (By Chiang forces, 10,352, by Chinese Communists, 4,900)

Prisoners:—15,737 (Chiang forces, 12,052, Chinese Communists, 3,685)

Chief materials captured:—4 mountain guns, 52 trench mortars, 31 heavy machine guns, 329 light machine guns, 12,587 rifles, 69 automatic rifles, 1,289 revolvers, much ammunition of various kinds, clothing, etc.

## FLIERS AVENGE DEATH OF HERO AT CHITTAGONG

### Army Units Blast Air Base On Day Year After Major-General Kato Died

### ENEMY PLANS FRUSTRATED

### Anti-Axis Headquarters Admits Raid But as Usual Withholds True Results

The surprise attack on Chittagong airfield on May 22 by Imperial Army Air Units in which they destroyed a total of 34 enemy planes was the very day one year ago when Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero God of the Air, died a gallant death over the Bay of Bengal.

The Japanese Air Forces which had scored remarkable results in the Arakan Campaign in supporting the land forces started on their aerial expedition against the enemy air base in East India with a grim determination to avenge the death of their brilliant leader, the late Major-General Kato.

The war results as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday were indeed worthy presents to be offered to the soul of Major-General Kato.

**Kato Planes in Raid**

Among the Japanese aircraft that participated in the attack, there were some "Hayabusa" fighters which had belonged to the former Kato Unit. It was natural that the morale of the airmen should have been all the more high.

As the formation approached its object of attack, it found the clouds ever thickening, as if to prevent the advance of the Imperial raiders. Commander X decisively ordered the formation to penetrate the dense clouds.

As the squadron zoomed down below the layers of clouds, there came into sight the white surface of the Karnaphuli River and the gray city of Chittagong—sights familiar to those Japanese pilots who had already carried out devastating attacks there several times before.

Beyond the city of Chittagong was clearly seen the airfield, the objective of the day's assault. To the surprise of the Japanese raiders, they failed to see any of the enemy fighters which are usually guarding the skies over Chittagong.

Sweeping into action, the Japanese planes dropped bombs after appearing over the airfield. One large-sized plane and two middle-sized ones lying near the runway received direct hits and were blasted instantaneously. Another large-sized aircraft, three middle-sized ones and eight small-sized ones nearby were wrapped in flames and destroyed.

Then, more than 30 enemy fighters which had been scouting far above the clouds hurriedly tried to zoom down but they were checked by the thick clouds covering the airfield. Managing to sneak through the clouds, they approached the Japanese raiders one by one.

**19 Shot Down**

The "Wild Eagles" ready for action, cunningly trapped enemy fighters and in aerial duels that ensued, shot down 19 of them, more than half of the total number.

Having successfully avenged the

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## Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, May 25, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

**Anglo-America Working Desperately To Fool Soviets**

NIPPON SANGYO.—That in spite of the fact that the fifth Anglo-American conference was held in Washington for the long period of two weeks, the conference was one in which those concerned only concentrated on measures to cover and hide the true situation, can be understood by studying Churchill's speech. Needless to say that is because, although the two nations are fighting a common war, they each hold selfish war aims and because of that cannot come together fundamentally.

It follows that whenever they begin new movements they can do so only after they have adjusted the relationships between each other. That is the true situation and that they did not have any plans on what to do after the end of the Tunisian operations have been proven clearly by their actions since that time. The Pacific? Or Europe? The enemy's open disagreement on which should be regarded as the more important shows in itself the enemy's weak point. But apparently the enemy plans to launch propaganda soon giving the results of the fifth conference some form.

It goes without saying that that will be in form only, without concrete substance. And their desperate over-anxiety is rather pitiable.

President Roosevelt knows that America cannot do anything alone. So he is doing everything to induce the Soviet Union to be at America's side. How anxious he is to please the Soviet Union and to influence it into casting its lot with his country will be seen from the reported contents of the personal letter he has got his special envoy Davis to hand to Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union. He is ready to jettison the Atlantic Charter which has hitherto guided him and to make a present of the Baltic shores and the various Balkan states to the Soviet Union if that pleases Premier Stalin to the

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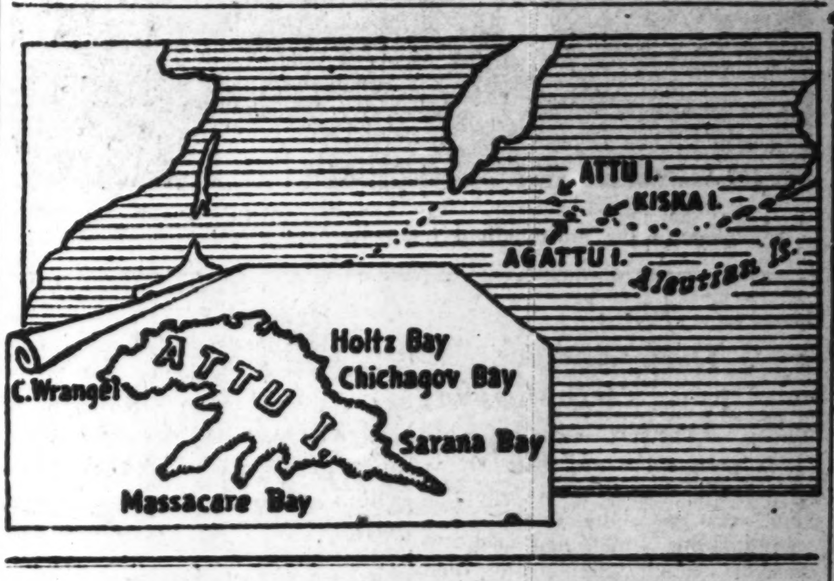
## *NIPPON NAVY BLASTS 7 ENEMY WARSHIPS IN ALEUTIAN WATERS*

### 1 Battleship and Cruiser Heavily Damaged by Submarine Units

### 1 DESTROYER SUNK

### Air Force Also Damages Cruiser And Destroyer; 2 Other Warships Are Hit



Imperial Navy Air and Submarine Units operating in the Aleutian waters have exacted a heavy toll from the enemy, heavily damaging one battleship and one cruiser, sinking one destroyer and setting another warship ablaze, and damaging one cruiser and two other warships of unconfirmed types, it was revealed by a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The announcement disclosed that the Air Units on May 23 damaged one enemy cruiser, sank one destroyer and set afire to another warship in the neighboring waters of Attu Island and that the Submarine Units up to May 24 from May 12 heavily damaged one enemy battleship and one cruiser and damaged two warships of unconfirmed types.

The communique follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Air Forces on May 23 damaged one enemy cruiser, sank one destroyer and set another warship ablaze in the neighboring waters of Attu Island. No damage was caused to our side.

"2. Imperial Navy Submarine Units have been carrying on an attack on enemy warships operating in the Aleutian waters up to May 24 from May 12 and heavily damaged one enemy battleship and one cruiser and damaged two enemy warships of unconfirmed types."

## *Foe Planes Repeat Crime Against Nippon Mercy Ship*

### Imperial Army's Hospital Ship Baikal Maru Mercilessly Assaulted by Seven Enemy Aircraft Near Mouth of Rangoon River Saturday

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON SOUTHERN FRONT, May 23.—The Imperial Army's hospital ship Baikal Maru was assaulted by seven enemy planes while it was cruising near the mouth of the Rangoon River at about 10:30 a.m. Saturday and was machine-gunned by three of them. After attacking the hospital ship in this new outrage, the planes fled southward. The damage done is being investigated.

The enemy governments had previously been notified in accordance with the pact applying the Geneva treaty to sea battles that the Baikal Maru was an official Japanese Army hospital ship. The description and type of the hospital ship also had been made clear to the enemy. The Baikal Maru was properly painted and marked, making one glance enough to identify it as a hospital ship.

This new criminal act brings the total of unlawful American attacks upon Japanese hospital ships to 11 and follows close upon the two attacks made upon the hospital ship Arabia Maru on May 19, off Rabaul in New Ireland. The new attack shows once again that the desperate enemy is now completely without regard for humanity.

The Japanese Government had recently lodged a strong protest with America and Britain against the repeated attacks made on Japanese hospital ships by American planes and submarines in complete disregard of international law and humanity. This new crime was committed after the protest had reached the enemy governments.

### *Kienow, Hengyang Raided by Japanese; Moresby Is Also Hit*

Domei

**SHANGHAI, May 24.—Japanese Army Air Units on May 21 raided Hengyang, important enemy base in south central Hunan, in two waves and heavily pounded enemy military installations, causing extensive damages. On the following day, a Japanese Army Air Unit made a surprise attack on Kienow in Central Fukien Province and caused big fires at three places.**

**Port Moresby was bombed again on Sunday night by the Imperial Air Forces, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Monday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.**

## KALIBAPI TAKES BOYS

### New Division for Youngsters Is Created

Domei

MANILA, May 24.—The Philippine Executive Commission has promulgated a decree proclaiming the establishment of a young men's division within the Kalibapi, or Association for Service to the new Philippines, it was learned today.

This new division will be composed of young men below 18 years of age. The Kalibapi formerly admitted only male members of over 18 years of age.

## TOYODA TAKES NEW POST

### Arrives at Yokosuka as 43rd Commander

Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, new Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, arrived in Yokosuka Monday to take up his new post as the 43rd Commander of the naval station.

Admiral Toyoda succeeded Admiral Mineichi Koga, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, succeeding the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto who died a gallant death in action in April.

### New Langley Launched

A new aircraft carrier of the United States navy to replace the Langley which was sunk by the Imperial Navy, was launched at a certain dockyard on the Atlantic coast, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Saturday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

## MILITARY ATTACHES LEAVE

### Off for Saigon After Inspecting Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, May 23.—A party of five military attaches of the Manchoukuo, China, and Thailand Embassies in Japan, who are en route to inspect Japanese occupied territories in the Southern Regions, left here for Saigon this morning.

The party arrived here yesterday and during their one day stay visited land marks where the Japanese Forces defeated the British.

## 2 NEW CITIES CREATED

### Status of Towns in Aichi Is Elevated

The towns of Katsukawa and Toyokawa, both in Aichi Prefecture, will be incorporated into cities on June 1, it was disclosed by the Home Ministry.

Katsukawa, together with neighboring villages, will be incorporated into Kasugai City while Toyokawa, with villages in the surrounding districts, will become Toyokawa City.

The addition of the two new cities will bring the total Japanese cities to 208, it was revealed.

### Inflation in N. Africa

TANGIER—The French paper Depeche Algerienne has admitted that the circulation of paper money in North Africa which in normal times amounted to about 5,000,000,000 francs has risen to 17,000,000,000 francs and is likely to rise even higher, states a report from Algiers.

## *CEBU TONARI-GUMI HELP TO CITIZENS*

### *Authorities to Set Up Liaison Bodies*

Domei

CEBU, May 24.—The neighborhood association system which was introduced into Cebu by the Japanese Military Administration has grown in popularity, as it has paved the way for the development of friendly relations among the local native inhabitants.

At the outset, the system was introduced into this city by the Military Administration to defend the locality, but with the return of peace and order, friendly relations between members of neighborhood associations have been promoted.

Formerly, local inhabitants associated with their relatives or friends only, but they now come to understand the value of close neighbors. As a result, delivery of daily necessities such as rice, matches and sugar has been facilitated, and instructions from governors, are passed from door to door.

In view of the popularity of the system, local authorities are planning to create liaison offices through which viewpoints of local inhabitants may be relayed to the authorities.

### Pope's Medal Presented

BUCHAREST—The Papal Nuncio in Bucharest, Monsignor Cassulo, visited Odessa in the course of his journey through Bessarabia and Transnistria, and presented the Governor of Transnistria, Professor Alexianu, with a medal on behalf of the Pope in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with the welfare of the population and the treatment of war prisoners.

### Luncheon at Kremlin

Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, was entertained by Premier Josef Stalin at a luncheon held at the Kremlin on Sunday, according to a Domei report from Moscow. Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov, who is back in Moscow, also attended the function.

# PEOPLE OF BORNEO DEVELOP RESOURCES

### Will Be Sending Fish Here Soon With Completion of Refrigeration Plants

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 24.—Due to the close cooperation between the Japanese Naval Administration and local inhabitants, work on rehabilitation as well as development of natural resources in Eastern Borneo with Balik Papan as a center is progressing smoothly.

Under the guidance of the Naval Administration peace and order has been completely restored. Native inhabitants now freed from the tyrannical rule of the former Dutch local governments have awakened as active members of the Asiatic races and are cooperating with the Japanese fully confident in the construction of a new East Asia.

The progress of rehabilitation in Balik Papan is remarkable—major portions of which were subjected to the enemy's scorched earth policy. The city now has a population of 40,000 with this figure exceeding the population of the pre-war days.

**City Planning Set**

In view of the ever-increasing population, the Civil Administration under the Naval authorities is working out a far-sighted city planning policy. Parks as well as residential quarters are to be established for local inhabitants and the Japanese.

As to the traffic and communication facilities, a trunk road linking Balik Papan, and Samarinda is scheduled to be opened shortly.

Telegraphic service is already in operation between Borneo and Celebes as well as between Ceram and Japan, in addition to other postal services.

In the field of education of native inhabitants, a steady forward step is being made. The Civil Administration authorities took drastic steps in abolishing the payment of tuition, thus enabling all the inhabitants to send their children to primary schools from the new school term.

In the days of the former Dutch rule, native children could not attend primary schools due to high tuition.

For the enlightenment of native people, five radio towers were set up in the city of Balik Papan for broadcasting news, lecture and entertainment programs. Proper measures are also being taken to popularize the Japanese language among local inhabitants.

**Skilled Workers Trained**

Worthy of mentioning is the establishment of the Skilled Workers' Training Institute. In this institution native youths are being trained to become skilled laborers after completing their two-year course under the care of Japanese instructors.

Underground resources such as oil, coal and other minerals, vital for the prosecution of the current war are being discovered and the development of these natural resources is making a steady progress under the guidance of the Civil Administration authorities.

In the dense forest zone of Southern Borneo the exploitation of lumber necessary for the building of wooden vessels as well as for the other purposes are in full swing.

The fishery industry faces bright prospect due to excellent fishing grounds found in the neighboring waters. The day will not be far when the catches in the neighboring seas will be sent to the markets in Japan Proper with the completion of ice making and refrigeration facilities.

## *Fliers Avenge Death of Hero At Chittagong*

(Continued From Page 1)

death of the Hero God of the Air, the late Major-General Kato, the Imperial raiders returned to their base safely.

The war results achieved in the course of the Arakan campaign which culminated in the occupation of Maungdaw included 6,414 enemy dead abandoned and 574 prisoners captured and as many as 552 enemy aircraft either shot down or destroyed on the ground.

The latest aerial expedition to Chittagong airfield in which almost all the enemy planes assembled there were destroyed completely frustrated the enemy attempt at retrieving the miserable Arakan debacle by concentrating their air forces there.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis expeditionary forces in Indian issued the following joint war bulletin on Sunday, and as usual withheld the true results, according to Domei report from Lisbon the same day quoting information from New Delhi:

"Japanese Air Forces consisting of fighters and bombers carried out a bombing raid on the Chittagong airfield early on the morning of May 22 and staged aerial duels with the anti-Axis air forces over a wide area. In the fight, the anti-Axis air forces lost two fighter planes."

## Sees Tokyo Scribes

Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, Tsai Pei, during an interview with reporters of the metropolitan journals.

## *Decisive Blow Dealt British At Buthidaung*

(Continued From Page 1)

Burma was rudely torn before it could ever get under way."

Buthidaung, which had been the greatest enemy base on the Indo-Burmese border, is situated 110 kilometers from the mouth of the Mayu River on its western bank. It had a population of 5,000 before the war. The hills surrounding the town afforded natural fortresses, while the only passage into the town is a narrow road between closely-ranged mountains.

"A survey of the place from the summit of one of the mountains shows that it is covered with foliage and the houses are invariably shaded by trees. The red roofs of bungalow-type of houses can be seen through the tree-tops. It seems that all is peace and tranquillity in this town, but 16 motor-trucks thrown pell-mell in the clearing between mountains, mostly burnt after being hit by some of the enemy's own shells, the debris of military documents, clothing, arms and machinery, huge quantities of ammunition and aluminum ice-bottles which the British had imported from India—all told of the fighting that had only just abated.

The bullets and shells lying scattered everywhere are proving a source of danger, as the desultory cannonade of the remnants of the routed enemy from afar is making them explode from time to time. After their retreat, the enemy bombarded or bombed the town so that a number of houses are in ruins but they have not wrought such damage as might have been expected. There are no inhabitants about and the streets are deserted. The town has many wells, something unusual for these parts.

The Buthidaung area had a population of 100,000 before the war, its chief products being rice, sesame oil, red pepper, tobacco, river fish, crude sugar, vegetables and fruits. Its rice used to be exported down the river from Akyab to Chittagong and from India it used to obtain cotton textiles, cigarets, tea, refined sugar, iron ware, ceramic ware, ropes, cotton thread, shoes and the like.

The Buthidaung and Maungdaw areas had been incorporated into the Chittagong district between 1826 when the British invaded Arakan until 1887 and under the rule of the Indian Government until 1937 when Burma detached itself from India.

More than 90 per cent of the inhabitants are Indian Moslems and are closely connected with the people of Chittagong. From the political, economic, agricultural, social and religious angles they are more akin to the Indians than to the Burmese and their intercourse with India has been quite brisk, but communications between them have been by water via the Mayu River and Bay of Bengal.

The land route via Maungdaw and the River Naaf had almost been abandoned but the British built a railway line from Chittagong to Maungdaw and Buthidaung via Cox Bazar and the River Naaf, which they subsequently removed. The railway embankment that they have left have been turned into a road between Maungdaw and Buthidaung and tunnels have been bored at several places. Now it is connected both by land and sea with India.

### Carelians Repatriated

HELSINKI—So far 250,000 out of 400,000 Carelians who had to leave their homes in the winter campaign of the Finnish-Russian war have been sent back to Carelia.

# LAVAL BELITTLES MOVE BY SOVIETS

### Sees no Cessation of Bolshevik Activities in World by Comintern Dissolution

Premier Pierre Laval commented that the dissolution of the International Communist Party does not necessarily manifest the cessation of Bolshevik activities in the nations of the world, at a press interview with German correspondents in Vichy on Sunday, prior to his departure for Paris, according to a Domei report from Vichy.

Premier Laval averred in gist as follows:

"It is not at all surprising that Premier Josef Stalin has resorted to the present step. The dissolution is not attended with any significance whatsoever since the Soviet Government does not give any thought to violating official commitments.

"Under the ties of the French-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact that was concluded in 1932, the Soviet Government pledged not to interfere with the domestic administration of France. However, despite the agreement, Communistic elements in the French Chamber of Deputies deliberately and repeatedly delayed voting and balloting on important measures in order that they could confide and receive orders from Moscow.

"As can be clearly concluded from the instances of deceits as mentioned above, the dissolution of the International Communist Party does not in any way guarantee absolute cessation of Red propaganda activities in the nations of the world."

**U.S. Enthusiastic**

The dissolution of the International Communist Party is being enthusiastically heralded in the United States as Premier Josef Stalin's amicable gesture toward the anti-Axis camps, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

Although the White House and the State Department are withholding comments, Republican Wendell Willkie lauded the dissolution as a "truly sagacious move."

Members of the upper house, zealously acclaiming the Red move, are emphasizing that with the favorable effects of the dissolution, it is now a golden opportunity to win-over the Catholics in the Pan-American countries.

### To Work Overtime

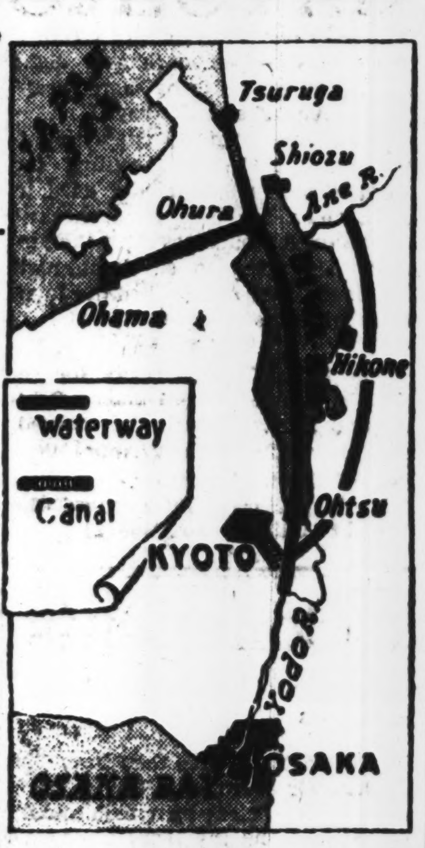
BUCHAREST—Workers of the Rumanian aircraft industry in Bucharest, Jassy, Galatz and Mediash have decided to show their patriotism by working an extra hour per week without pay.

### Attributed to Malnutrition

STOCKHOLM.—The insufficient coal output is due to malnutrition, according to M. P. Jim Griffith, who was himself a former mine worker, states a London report.

# GREAT CANAL PROJECTED

### Long-Cherished Dream of Linking Pacific and Japan Sea Through Lake Biwa Will Be Realized By Kinjiro Kato's Construction Methods



With the adoption of new devices of constructing a canal connecting Lake Biwa with the Japan Sea in the north and the Pacific in the south, to be shortly published by Kinjiro Kato, President of the Japan Hydraulic Industry Company to the people concerned, the long cherished dreams of linking the Japan Sea and the Pacific will be realized, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In this connection, special invitation to a meeting scheduled for Wednesday next week has been sent out to many notables interested in the proposed project by Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, President of the Japan-Germany-Italy Goodwill Society.

**Purpose of Meeting**

In the invitation the purpose of the meeting was elucidated as follows: "Kinjiro Kato, President of the Japan Hydraulic Industry Company has spent many years in contriving for the construction of a canal connecting the Japan Sea and Lake Biwa. With the realization of the proposed plan, Lake Biwa will greatly contribute to the prosecution of the war as well as to the increased production of foodstuffs and to the development of industries. The gigantic plan being nearly completed, it will be made public to the people concerned at the meeting."

Hitherto, many devices have been proposed for the construction of a canal, but nothing has been so far materialized. Mr. Kato, 60, who hails from Toyama Prefecture, has spent 12 consecutive years in devising a project to connect the Japan Sea and the Pacific. After careful investigation he has hit on a plan to drain the water of Lake Biwa and to construct an underground tunnel, in contrast to the previous plans of pumping the water of the Lake to a higher level.

**Many Plans Proposed**

For the last 30 years various plans to connect the Japan Sea and the Pacific, greatly varying in elevation, have been proposed. However, in view of the fact that some of the mountain regions are as high as five to six hundred meters above sea level, it was impossible to pump up water even to the lowest level which is 281 meters. Compared with the Panama Canal with an elevation of 26 meters, the proposed canal must be equipped with ten times the number of locks needed for the former.

The new plan proposed by Mr. Kato is to drain the water of the lake from its depth of 85 meters to 10 meters and to construct a tunnel over the distance of four "ri" between Ohura and Tsuruga or Kohama in the north. Then, either at Tsuruga or Kohama two locks are to be constructed to cover the difference of 10 meters, thus connecting the lake and the Japan Sea.

The proposed tunnel is 22 meters high and 18 meters wide according to the first plan and 12 meters high and 10 meters wide according to the second. Should the first be adopted, a 5,000-ton ship can navigate, while the latter plan will enable 500-ton vessels to pass through. Boats will be pulled either by an electric car or by a special electric-motored boat.

**Lake Will Be Drained**

Lake Biwa will be mostly drained except at deepest places. Small lakes within Lake Biwa will be then connected by a watercourse 150 meters wide with the southernmost point extended as far as the Yodo River. With proper measures, the Yodo River and the Pacific will then be linked.

As the result of constructing the underground tunnel, some 55,800 chobu of land will be drained, which will be properly utilized as rice-fields. Then an extra production of 3,000,000 koku of rice will be easily realized. To offset floods, a new water course is to be constructed according to Mr. Kato's plan, connecting the Ane River in the east and the Seta River.

With utilization of water-power, a growth of industrial cities on the drained area is most probable. As for fishery on the lake, which annually yields a catch of 600,000 yen worth, it can be adequately replaced by developing fish-farms.

The estimated cost of construction of the underground tunnel is calculated at 450,000,000 yen on a five-year project.

# *Mysteries of Yunnan Wilds Are Unveiled by Newshawk*

### Region Is Rich in Mineral Deposits and Other Natural Resources, But Is Handicapped by Backward Means Of Transportation and Prevalence of Disease

Yunnan Province assumed sudden importance in the eyes of the world with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and subsequent events focussed the spotlight of interest on its bleak wilds.

Very little, however, is known about its geographical characteristics, for even the school textbooks had practically nothing to say about it. Recently, the mysteries of Yunnan were revealed by an Asahi news correspondent, who had gone through its wilds on foot, travelling 600 miles along the famous Burma Route, over caravan routes, and over the Kaolikan Mountains. His account follows:

According to primary school textbooks, Yunnan Province is full of precipitous mountains situated between Kwangsi and Kweichow Provinces. The entire area is mountainous, the Kaolikan range which is connected with Tibet runs between the Lung River and the Nu River as far as the Gulf of Martaban. Taihsueh Pass runs north to south still capped with snow. The bank of the Nu River, which winds through Taihsueh Pass commands the whole view of Kunming and its vicinity. Once General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Area, is reported to have been completely struck by the superb, rugged and sublime beauty of the landscape when he stood on the bank of the Nu River and looked down in the direction of Kunming.

**Rushing Torrents**

The province is also abundant with rivers, rushing and violent. The Salween River is so swift that it cannot be used for transportation. Only during the dry season rafts can be used for crossing the river. The Taying River and its tributaries, Lungchuan, Chushih, and Mingkwang are rushing torrents.

In Yunnan Province either tramping on foot or riding on oxen or horses are the only mens of travelling. The mountains however are marked with endlessly winding paths, some of which are hardly usable during the rainy season. The main road is paved with stone and here and there quaint-looking guide-posts are seen. The road passes over the Kaolikan Mountains and reaches Paoshan along the Nu River. The steep gradients through jungle areas are provided with stone-steps which are so wide apart from one another that even horses have to rest after each stride. It is amazing how those massive stones were carried up into the remote regions.

The Province is equipped with a network of paths, some wide and others narrow, but there are six chief ones, five running East to West, and one from North to South. The five paths are, first, the one commonly known as the Burma Road; second, the one running between Lashio and Tali over the Nu River and through Mengting; third, the one starting at Bhamo, along the Taiying River, through Tengyueh, and terminating in Paoshan; fourth, the one running between Myitkyina and Tengyueh; and lastly, the one running up north passing through the northern sector of the Kaolikan mountains, terminating in Paoshan. The one running north to south connects Tengyueh, Lungling and Pimo, with many side-paths. The Burma route was constructed with tremendous labor and expense, both squeezed out of the masses. At present the same route is in the hands of the Japanese. The short route between Hsiaokwan and the Nu River is the only portion now utilized by the people.

Chungking evidently planned to use the road running between Lashio and Tali as subsidiary to the Burma route, the half-finished road apparently attesting to the plan of constructing railway lines there. The most interesting is the route, once trekked by Marco Polo. In former days the same route more than others contributed to the development of civilization in Yunnan Province. It is not amazing that the Chungking regime contrived to build an automobile road along the caravan route. When the same route was seized by the Japanese the construction was already under way to be completed within two years. The Chungking soldiers when retreating followed the caravan route leaving some 50 automobiles on the way. The Japanese have reconstructed and paved some 29 miles starting from Bhamo The automobile road along the Taiying River has been also partly repaired.

Some broken waggons and bicycles found in Tengyueh, but otherwise the villagers are totally ignorant of vehicles of any kind. When the Japanese soldiers rode into the village on automobiles the villagers stared at them with curiosity and wonder, being as much amazed as at the Japanese tall horses. Tourists will wonder why modern transportation facilities have not been introduced in that area in spite of the fact that it is well equipped with wide well-constructed roads, however it must be remembered that during the rainy season every traffic is covered with water and then nothing but horses or oxen can be fitly used for transportation or communication purposes.

**Natural Resources**

As for natural resources in Yunnan Province, the district is rich with mineral products. The British having their eye on the agate and gold dust abundantly produced in that area, first seized the Juhsinpo area, then southwestern Yunnan and the lower reaches of the Salween River. Copper, tin, salt, marble and other useful stones are common products there.

The chief occupations in Yunnan Province are agriculture, manufacture of silk fabrics, and growing of opium. It is more than amazing how deeply the British exploitation policy permeated into the hinterlands of China The only up-to-date building soaring proudly amid the low shabby houses of the Chinese in Tengyueh is the British Consulate building which was constructed there on the heels of the conclusion of the Peking Treaty by which the Chinese were granted rights to navigate through the Irrawaddy River while Britain was permitted to set up its Consulate there. Thus, after the subjugation of Burma, the crafty British schemed to exploit the hinterlands of China. Through cunning machination Britain annexed the district west of Pimo by mobilizing armed troops. The issue of Pimo greatly angered the Yunnan residents, the fact being verified by a certain periodical published in Peking. In the mountain areas near Pimo there are several landmarks of stone-pillars evidently set up by the British. Britain while dispatching armed forces to the front gate of China openly threatening the countrymen, continuously maneuvered to exploit China from the back entrance.

The districts along the Burma route and the valley of the Taying River are rampant with pest and small-pox epidemics all through the year. Even severe and freezing cold does not kill germs, so fearful and violent in their attacks. Over half of the residents along the Burma route and around Lungling, Tengyueh and Kaitao are victims to goitre. It is very common to see men and women with a large bump on their throat, so grotesque and pitiful to look at.

## *Today's Press Comments*

(Continued from Page 1)

extent of giving positive aid to America in carrying on the war. He is in form where he does not make any mention of what sacrifices his country will make.

It would seem that even in the fight place in which he found himself he is unable to get over the idea of sacrificing other countries in order to promote the ends of his own country. But this is not all. He is pressing for the Soviet Union to lend his country a base at the eastern extremity of Soviet territory under the pretext that such a base will be necessary to attack Japan as well as to ensure the safety of supply routes to the Soviet Union.

Any view, however, that Soviet-Japanese relations cemented by a Neutrality Treaty, would be affected merely for Anglo-American convenience is one that is utterly wide of the mark, betraying on the part of the holder a gross ignorance of the objective world situation. That the existing Soviet-Japanese relations are of too decisive an importance for the Soviets to be sacrificed for the miserly little bait put out by the United States and Britain for their selfish ends can well be attested to by the modus vivendi on Soviet waters fishing concluded some time ago. But beggars can't be choosers. The United States and Britain in their desperation are liable to use anything they can find to hand. They are thus pressing on the Soviets to make the sacrifice they are demanding.

Realistic Premier Stalin knows better than any one else the foolishness of pulling the chestnut out of the fire for other people's pleasure. Common sense will tell whether he will be so swayed or not.

At any rate, President Roosevelt's message to Premier Stalin is aimed at putting a decorative touch to the fifth Anglo-American conference and at making a gesture toward Chungking and Australia by way of showing that he is not idle.

Against such self-hypnotic maneuvers on the part of the enemy leaders, who imagine that they could win the war by behind-the-scene activities despite their defeats on the field, we must maintain close watch and smash their conspiracy whenever and wherever it is present.

# HSINKING ANNOUNCES FINANCIAL STANDING

### Statements of Revenues and Disbursements for 1941-42 Year Given

Domei

HSINKING, May 24.—The Manchoukuo Government announced today the statement of account of the national revenues and disbursements for the 1941-42 fiscal year and also the statement of special accounts for the same period, it was revealed.

The details of the statements are understood to be: (In ¥1,000)

**Revenues**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary revenues | ¥548.561 |
| Extraordinary revenues | 265.319 |
| Total | ¥813,880 |

**Expenditures**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary expenditures | ¥299.890 |
| Extraordinary expenditures | 409.315 |
| Total | ¥708.205 |
| Balance | ¥105,675 |

**Special Account**

| | Revenues | Expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| Funds for local finance researches | ¥41.382 | ¥338.845 |
| Pension | 11.072 | 6.203 |
| Government officials mutual relief | 8.741 | 2.791 |
| Scientific research enterprise | 8.421 | 6.409 |
| Supplies | 72.151 | 80,679 |
| Temporary state construction bureau | 8.099 | 4.402 |
| Northern district development | 95.342 | 82.634 |
| Army supplies depot | 14.676 | 11.529 |
| Arsenal | 14.626 | 14.409 |
| Opium | 82.549 | 61.103 |
| Prison | 18.751 | 17.822 |
| State forestry enterprise | 128.010 | 112.106 |
| Colonization | 58.226 | 53.789 |
| Manchoukuoan settlers aid enterprise | 11.189 | 9.044 |
| Horse race | 20.623 | 3.515 |
| National loans | 475.100 | 475.000 |
| Coordination funds for national loan | 374.225 | 345.990 |
| Adjustment funds for state properties | 31.904 | 31.745 |
| Monopoly enterprise | 254.698 | 212.494 |
| Construction of electric power stations | 39.315 | 34.805 |
| Postal administration | 34.301 | 32.915 |
| Post office life insurance | 10.943 | 4.743 |
| River improvement and irrigation enterprise | 3.818 | 3.759 |
| Tatung harbor construction | 11.617 | 9.605 |

### Napoleon's Ring Given

PARIS.—The city of Dijon, former capital of Burgundy, has been presented by the famous Mistral family with the ring worn by Napoleon on the occasion of his engagement to the Archduchess Marie-Louise of Austria.

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# YAMAMOTO'S ASHES WORSHIPPED IN CLUB

## Many Come to Suikosha to Pay Respects to Late Fleet-Admiral's Remains

Multitudes of people called at the old building of the Suikosha, the Navy Club on Monday and paid their respects to the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

The hero's ashes, which were brought to Tokyo on Sunday, will lie in the old building until the date of the State funeral.

The general public have the opportunity of paying their respects to the late Fleet-Admiral's ashes every day from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. until the day before the State funeral.

A long line of people eager to pay tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral's memory had formed at the old building of the Navy Club long before the opening hour.

They entered as the building was opened at 9 a.m. went into Japanese-style room where they remained for on an altar raised at the head of the late Fleet-Admiral.

The Fleet-Admiral's ashes, in an urn, lay with a likeness of the hero on an altar raised at the head of the room.

**Sword and Insignia**

Near them were displayed the Fleet-Admiral's sword and insignia mutely telling of the Admiral's distinguished military feats.

There were people who came in groups. About 50 students of the Asia Development School were the first group of people to worship the late Fleet-Admiral's ashes.

They came in a procession with the flag of the school at the head. Their faces were still and their teeth clenched as they paid their respects to the late Fleet-Admiral's remains.

Employees of the Nakajima Machinery Works and students of the Aoyama National School were among the other groups of people who worshipped the late Fleet-Admiral's ashes.

**Three Women**

Among the early arrivals at the building were three women. Clad in 'mompe' they came in a group and were the first women to gain admittance into the building.

They were Fusayo Kaneko, 28, in charge of the training department of the Central Social Welfare Association, Yoshi Abe, 21, representative of the Fukushima branch of the association, and Tsuneko Abe, 26, representative of the Yamagata branch. They went through purification rites as soon as they learned about the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, and had since been waiting for an opportunity to pay their respects to the late Fleet-Admiral's memory.

Leaving the building, three, who had yet to recover from the effects of the deepest feelings that came upon them while worshipping the late Fleet-Admiral's remains, in turn told their impressions to Domei.

"We have no words for the feeling that came upon us as we stood before the altar.

"We felt tears rush to our eyes as we were lost in the meditation of the late Fleet-Admiral. Although the Fleet-Admiral was the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, he got to the first line where he died in action on a plane.

"We feel we are under the duty to make sacrifices, however heavy, in order to make ourselves helpful to the nation's war effort whether in a direct or indirect manner. We had finished our call of condolence we found ourselves in the grip of an uncontrollable feeling of hatred toward the enemy.

"We came away from the building with the thought that the women of Japan are bound to emulate the men of the Army and Navy in the feeling of hostility toward America and Britain and preoccupy themselves with the annihilation of the enemy."

**Dignitaries Present**

Many dignitaries were among the people who called at the building during the morning. Among them were Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Ryutaro Nagai, manager of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Prime Minister Hideki Tojo came shortly before 10 a.m. and stood for a time before the altar in silent tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral. In the afternoon more people called at the building. There were school children, students of middle schools, school girls, and university and college students. These came in groups, bowed to the altar, and went in an interminable stream.

The funeral committee of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto held its first meeting at the Prime Minister's official residence Monday afternoon. An address by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, chairman of the committee, opened the proceedings. The meeting lasted for an hour. One of the decisions reached was the opening of the offices of the committee at the hall of reporters on the Diet at Nagatacho.

# Modesty and Reticence Mark Supermen of Japanese Navy

## Gallant Heroes Responsible for Nippon's Mastery of Sea and Air Hide Their Laurels, Not Display Them

It is remarkable how modest the men in the Japanese Navy are. Judging from their record of glorious victories gained in many naval engagements, they are all heroes who may well boast of their achievements. Yet, they are never boastful of their feats. They always give their comrades full credit for the glory that has been achieved. This is the traditional grand Spirit of the Japanese Navy. The following are not tales of brave feats of arms that will stir your blood and tighten your sinews, but they are some unpretentious stories appropriate to the spirit of modesty, told by some navy men at Maizuru Naval Station in a sort of a round table conversation.

Lieutenant A—: The enemy warplanes usually beat a hasty retreat when they sight our planes as they are in mortal fear of Japanese fighter planes. 'Whenever the Japanese planes pursue you, decoy them into flying over our ground positions so that we can shoot them down with our batteries. Never stop to engage them in aerial combats.' It is said that the above instruction is given to all the enemy airmen by their commanders.

**Witness Night Battle**

On one occasion, when I was on a certain island on which was the OO Airfield which had been captured by our Forces, I had the singular opportunity of witnessing the actual night battle between the enemy and our side in a recent great naval engagement (the remarkable victories scored in this engagement were the result of operations which had their base on this island).

That day when our fleet approached the enemy, they opened fire so fiercely that the shells literally fell around our ships like heavy rain. All this while not one of our guns roared. In the meantime the distance between the two fleets gradually lessened, and the enemy shells began to fall dangerously near our ships. Still, not one shot was fired from our ships.

Shortly afterwards, however, the leading ship of the enemy fleet suddenly burst into flame that seemed to reach the sky, and it sank with a tremendous explosion. We could hear the explosion from our position on the Island, and we could see the waves produced by the sinking of the ship washing the shores of the Island. After a few minutes another enemy ship, second in the lead, also burst into flame that enveloped the whole hull like an enormous ball of fire.

Thus, when our Navy makes up its mind to carry out an attack with torpedoes, our ships charge into the fray with no other thought save the accomplishment of their object. Such bravery and determination, I think, are the reason for the invincibility of our Navy, and they are the true embodiment of the Navy Spirit.

**Duty First**

Sub-Lieutenant B:— The episode which I am about to relate has some connection with the story just told. In our Navy a damage inflicted directly by enemy fire is classed as first damage, and that which is inflicted indirectly is classed as second damage. As a rule, we try to confine second damages to the minimum, rather than first damages.

It was during a certain sea battle that an enemy shell crashed its way into our engine room, and several men, including the commanding officer, were almost instantly killed. But even under such a frightful circumstance, each man in his respective position simultaneously met the emergency by shutting off all the important pipe connections, such as the oil-feed pipe, a moment before falling.

If these emergency steps had been neglected, the accident might have led to what we call second damage, and a gravely unfortunate situation might have developed in the ship. Although the men in that engine room received mortal wounds, they splendidly fulfilled their duties in the split moment left to them of their lives. These men have served their country most loyally, and there is something in their spirit that surpasses even the gods.

**Modern Samurai**

Sub-Lieutenant C—: The enemy planes usually come in such a great number that, when they come, the sun is darkened. A subordinate of mine, a certain Second Sub-Lieutenant, who was wounded during a sea battle while fighting off a swarm of enemy planes, was unable to stand as his left leg had been torn off at the thigh by an exploding bomb. However, he leaned on one of his subordinates and continued to command and encourage his men until the battle ended.

'Bring my sword,' he ordered, as soon as the battle was over. When his sword was brought to him, he seized it and tried to commit suicide in the manner of the ancient warriors, but then his strength had already been exhausted, and he fell dead on the spot, with his sword firmly grasped in his hand. It seems to me that such a death-defying spirit can never be shown by any other race of people but the Japanese.

Chief Warrant-Officer H—: This happened during a sea battle. One of our scouting planes which had been on duty that day, sent in a report of the discovery of the enemy main force, and indicating the position and the direction of its advance. Then after a moment it sent in another message, 'we are in a combat'. After that the plane was never seen again.

Another plane which took off a little later also reported the discovery of the enemy main force, and then another message telling of the aerial combat with the enemy planes. It, too, has never returned to the base.

**Fierce Engagement**

On receiving these messages, our main air squadron immediately took to the air, and pouncing heavily upon the enemy fleet, sank two of their cruisers. During this raid our leader's plane lost one of its wings, shot off by the enemy barrage. However, our leader continued to fight until the enemy squadron was completely broken up. When our air squadron was ready to return to the base, the leader's plane had but little gasoline left. Moreover, a squall that happened to pass over the area at the moment made the flight extremely difficult for the one-winged plane. His wireless set, too, was destroyed, leaving him without any means of communicating with the others.

From my plane I could see the men on our leader's plane fighting with the difficult flight by throwing off all the heavy materials, even the stools. It seemed to me that more than once our leader and his men had determined to blow up the plane with their pistols. We all wanted to help the crippled plane, but since there was nothing we could do about it, we returned to the base ahead of it.

A few hours later, the one-winged plane limped into the base after overcoming all the difficulties, and Oh, how glad we were to welcome her! It is not possible to put into words the deep emotion we experienced on seeing our leader safely returning to the base.

During a raid on an enemy airfield this squadron leader was severely wounded when a bullet pierced his left thigh, but instead of consenting to being sent back to the rear lines, he insisted on remaining at the front, recovering from his wound in a single month. I cannot but marvel at his spiritual strength.

**Singing In Sea**

Chief Warrant-Officer M—: During a big naval night engagement, our ship was sunk and a certain chief officer bravely met his death.

'Lower the flag!' This order was given when the ship was about to flounder. The flag was accordingly lowered amid tears of bitterness and sorrow. Then the officers and men on the ship were ordered to abandon the ship. How we hated to leave the beloved ship! But immediate action was imperative, so we laid the body of the chief officer on a hastily constructed raft, and then removed all the wounded men on to the same raft.

Every member of the ship that night acted with great solemnity and clocklike precision to the last moment, and it was truly a beautiful sight to contemplate.

I was one of those who jumped into the sea, and while I was swimming in the dark ocean, I heard the solemn singing of our National Anthem. Before I was aware of the fact, I had joined the singing. Our National Anthem sung in unison by men who were fighting for their lives in the dark rough sea! How reassuringly did the sound of singing voices echo over the dark waves! I could hardly check the tears of gratefulness for being a serviceman in the Japanese Navy.

These sturdy young pupils of the Naval Air Academy are carrying out one of their drills. This drill is called "Lookout Training."

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## Supremacy of Britain Mythical in Nature

(Continued From Page 4)

a possible combination, at least a four-Power standard would have been necessary. She was forced to the comparatively weak position conferred by a two-Power standard. Even that was not secure. In 1893, Lord G. Hamilton (then in opposition) declared that "do what we like, we cannot, during the next three years, prevent the country from passing through a period of insecurity, (because) the naval forces of the country will be below the minimum standard."

(To Be Continued)

## Colonization Spirit Based on 'Hakko Ichiu'

(Continued From Page 4)

Manchuria incident, when it, disregarding the irrelevant protests of third Powers, assisted Manchuria to regain its independence.

The inauguration of the State of Manchoukuo altered the position of alien influence in East Asia to some extent, and our "shokumin" spirit started revealing its constructive creativity through the undertaking of industrial and colonial development projects. The most laudable exposition of our "shokumin" spirit is eloquently manifested in our policy of safeguarding the integrity of Manchoukuo—politically, economically and militarily.

The outbreak of the China affair compelled us to seek the withdrawal of Anglo-American intervention in Sino-Japanese questions. As London and Washington continued to hinder the resumption of Sino-Japanese cordiality, the current Pacific war occurred as a natural East Asiatic revolution. Now Japan, having established its supremacy in Greater East Asia, has laid the foundation for the upsurgence of regional interdependence. The Nanking Government, which is now at war with Britain and the United States, is actively collaborating with Japan to regenerate China and contribute its due share in the growth of inter-country solidarity in this part of the world.

Japan, on its part, is extending all possible assistance to Nanking and the southern nations to rehabilitate Greater East Asia on the basis of durable reciprocity and joint defense. The initial source of the present objective of Japan should be traced to its "shokumin" spirit which urges it to cooperate with the adjacent countries for the purpose of maintaining mutual safety and prosperity, adhering always to the noble ideal of brotherhood among nations.

# THRONE AID ORGAN WILL HONOR HERO

## Members All Over Country to Pay Respects to Yamamoto's Spirit on Navy Day

With the break of dawn on Navy Day, May 27, members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association throughout the country will gather to pay their respects to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and, at the same time, to reaffirm their determination to collaborate in the prosecution of the current war to its successful end, it was learned Monday through Domei.

This decision was reached at Monday's meeting of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association here and immediately sent to all prefectural chiefs of the association, it was said.

Meantime, it was disclosed that on June 3 and 4, a national convention of prefectural chiefs of the association would be held here in order to draft a working program for the current year.

**Paintings to Be Made**

To perpetuate the memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the Japan Artists Patriotic Society will mobilize its leading members, including both oil-painters and painters of the Japanese school, to draw portraits of the late Fleet-Admiral, it was revealed.

The portraits, when completed, will be presented to the Imperial Navy and other quarters concerned, it is understood.

The four sub-committees of the society, composed of the Japanese school painters, oil-painters, sculptors and industrial artists will select a few leading artists from among their respective groups for the present project.

It is also learned that the society will mobilize all other members of the society to draw portraits of the late Fleet-Admiral for use in national school text books and for other similar purposes.

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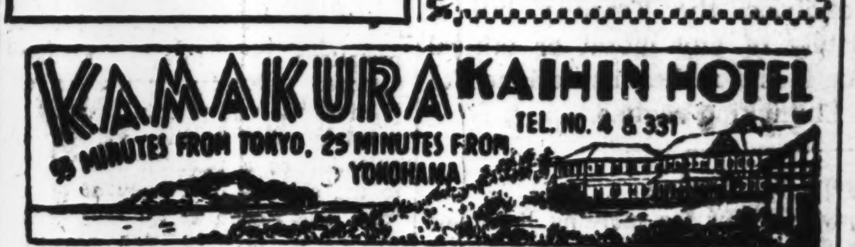

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1943

## Tribute to Chungking's Subserviency

A great deal of publicity has already been accorded to Congressman Martin J. Kennedy's bill providing repeal of the notorious Chinese Exclusion Act. It has been asserted both in Chungking and certain quarters in America that the pending Kennedy bill, when enacted into law by the United States Congress, will prove to be a "heavy blow to Japanese propaganda."

The circumstances under which the aforementioned bill was introduced and the subsequent discussions and comments on the said bill looking forward to "liberalizing the treatment of Chinese" in the United States reflect most vividly the ignoble motive of its sponsors. There is every reason to believe that the bill was drafted for the sole purpose of counteracting Japan's most constructive and remarkably refreshing policy toward the resuscitated Republic of China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei.

Needless to say that America's war leaders are desperately aware of the fact that Japan's true good-neighbor policy toward China has been frustrating at every turn the Anglo-American scheme to protract Chungking's resistance against Japan. They are fully mindful of the fact that Japan's new policy of live-and-let-live has been rendering a crushing blow at every alleged reason for Chungking's anti-Japanese activities under their sinister instigation. They are also equally aware that the Chungking people as a whole can no longer be deluded into believing that America and Britain are fighting the Japanese in order to protect Chungking's interests. The Chinese people have come to realize keenly that as far as the Chinese Republic is concerned the Chungking regime amounts to only an ostracized political clique which has outgrown its usefulness except to the Anglo-American international conspirators.

Obviously the ever-increasing prestige and the influence of the Chinese Government at Nanking and the healthy and remarkable operation of the well-planned reconstruction and rehabilitation program constitute the source of the gravest concern and the heart-aching obstacle to the realization of the inordinate ambitions of the Anglo-American imperialists whose insatiable thirst for personal power and glory have deprived millions of Asiatic people of their legitimate right to pursue their own progress and happiness for many decades. However, the epoch-making changes brought about by the War of Greater East Asia definitely preclude their desperate attempt to revive their most inhuman scheme of exploitation in East Asia under the cloak of economic and cultural cooperation.

Nevertheless, these Anglo-American international despots have not as yet given up hope of recovering their lost foothold in East Asia. It goes without saying that the question of redressing their painful defeats in East Asia has been one of the most melancholy topics of their deliberation at every strategic conference that they have held, particularly at the parley now going on in Washington. In this connection it is needless to say that these greedy despots are fully aware of Chungking's usefulness in formulating their retaliatory strategy against Japan. In fact, they cannot continue their imperialistic war in East Asia without Chungking's help.

In the light of these facts the true motive of the sponsors of the Kennedy bill becomes increasingly clear. The American imperialists, true to their reputation, do not have the time nor the heart to choose a means to an end. They must know that their selfish policy toward Chungking has been victimizing the masses of the Chinese. They must be aware that the so-called "Free China" is finding itself in the midst of "undernourishment from which the majority of the population are suffering, the shortage of almost all daily necessities, and the deception over the war's course, fatigue, and homesickness have all contributed to revive China's plight, namely squeeze," as a Times Chungking correspondent reports. The newsman further says that "Inflation is worse than it was during the twelfth century of the Sung Dynasty when commodity prices varied between dawn and dusk. Undernourishment and misery are sapping the army's vital strength, particularly that of intellectuals."

Evidently the American plutocrats are trying to convince themselves that such plight does not exist in the territory under Chungking's jurisdiction. However, even they are unable to subdue completely the faint voice of their conscience. The Kennedy bill, accordingly, has a twofold purpose—to appease that feeble voice within themselves and to delude the forsaken, half-starving people in "Free China" into believing that Uncle Sam is prepared to accord them the "complete justice and equality by repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act and granting the Chinese the right to enter the United States and become citizens." Therein lies the real significance of the Kennedy bill.

Despite these obvious facts, however, the Chungking leaders still seem to be unable to rid themselves of the stupid wishful thinking that the complacent American imperialistic maniacs will soon give up their superiority complex and deep-rooted racial prejudice and consider them and treat them as their equals. If the Chungking leaders are honestly expecting such a miracle to come to pass, they are bound to suffer the consequences. However, if they are pretending to believe in such a miracle in the hope of getting enough American help necessary for the continuance of their useless resistance against Japan thereby making themselves subservient to Anglo-American imperial interests at the expense of China's true welfare, they are committing the most unpardonable sin and crime, against their own ancestors and their fatherland.

When Washington and London announced simultaneously the relinquishment of their extraterritorial and other special privileges in China immediately following Japan's similar action last January, the glaring hypocrisy of their belated gesture of friendship was exposed in these columns. It was then pointed out that their action reflected most irrefutably the utter lack of sincerity and honesty in their conduct of the affairs of the State. And yet one of the loyal vanguards of American imperialism had the nerve to say that "both Britain and America took this step because they feel that in addition to being an act of justice it is a tribute to the way wherein Chungking has fought for the cause of all liberty-loving people over five years." Can any one conceive of any worse hypocrisy than this?

The Kennedy bill likewise is a tribute to the way wherein the Chungking leaders have been acquiescing in the political intrigue of the Anglo-American conspirators at the sacrifice of the common people of China. That is why the Chungking authorities consider the bill a "heavy blow to Japanese propaganda." In the last analysis, the Kennedy bill is devoid completely of any moral or ethical significance, for it is a makeshift designed to hypnotize the Chungking regime.

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*Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .*

This symphony made of the morning light and children's mirth does not speak to me of pure joy. For in my heart it mingles with another strain which tempers its sparkle with a shade of sadness. It is a cry of unattained harmony, unfulfilled hope. The simple notes of ideal completeness, dash themselves against life's complexities, rugged with flaws and fractures, and a sob of anguish spreads over our thoughts. For pain finds its own music in the notes that joy brings to it from heaven, as the pebbles find theirs from the flow of the laughing stream.

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## A Year Ago Today

May 25, 1942

According to the joyous news in the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters in connection with the war results of the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, which ended in such a victory for the Japanese Forces, a United States battleship of the North Carolina type is another vessel which can be added to the list of ships damaged in this encounter. A United States A-class cruiser of the Portland type was also sunk, and a cruiser of an unidentified class, which was seriously crippled, has been found to be a United States A-class cruiser of the Louisville type.

* * *

A general offensive upon Kinhwa, important strategic point in Central Chekiang Province, was launched early this morning from both the south and north by the Japanese Forces which had advanced southward along the Tungyang River valley.

* * *

Close on the heels of a warning issued by President Roosevelt against over-optimism regarding the war situation, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, declared that the anti-Axis nations are in for a hard fight which requires an all-out effort of every man and woman.

* * *

In reviewing the past week's war situation, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation declared today that in spite of the activities of the anti-Axis forces, the Japanese are undoubtedly still much stronger.

* * *

Enemy forces infesting Lombok, Sumbawa and Flores of the Small Sunda Islands, were completely routed by the Japanese Forces between May 10 and May 17, according to a statement issued by the Chief of the Press Section of the Expeditionary Forces of the Japanese Imperial Army in the East Indies area.

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## JAPAN'S COLONIZATION SPIRIT BASED ON 'HAKKO ICHIU' IDEAL

### Assumed Concrete Shape in Meiji and Taisho Eras Due To National Advancement

By KENICHI KURODA
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

The present "shokumin" (colonization) policy of Japan has a long historical background. Immediately after the termination of the Sino-Japanese War or 1894-5 interested circles in our country began to study the subject of colonization; but their study was confined to the understanding of the mechanism of the colonial enterprises of different Western nations. They did not observe the colonial policies of other countries from the standpoint of our national spirit.

This limitation on their part was due to the fact that the long seclusion policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate had narrowed down their vision of scrutinizing external political and economic phenomena. It is, therefore, natural that they attempted to perceive the meaning of "shokumin" by making a survey of the activities of those nations which already possessed colonies in the world.

The emergence of the "Shokumin" spirit in our country in the Meiji era was a natural reaction to the isolation policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. As the Government then, recognizing the benefit of international intercourse, threw open the doors of Japan to foreign trade, the intelligentsia of the country found in the newly initiated foreign contacts an outlet to envision the world conditions from the viewpoint of national enrichment.

As a result, they became interested in the question of colonization, and many a Japanese departed for foreign lands either to settle in those regions or acquire knowledge. In this way, the "shokumin" spirit came to be developed—a spirit which received a new impetus after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, when Japan by virtue of treaty rights obtained overseas territories from China. However, the colonization spirit was not given a definite shape until after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Fortified by the convincing victory against Russia, Japan determined itself to take its rightful place in the polity of world Powers, and as a consequence, it began to study colonization as a subject of national importance. Thus an approach was made for the first time to evolve a "shokumin" policy of purely Japanese character.

**Emphasized Colony**

Retrospectively, it may be mentioned that at the initial stage our "shokumin" policy laid emphasis on the Western term "colony," and our experts, relying on the interpretations of foreign scholars, attached utilitarian motive to the phenomenal and political aspects of a colony, that is, they viewed colonization as a phenomenon related to the shifting of a body of people from one region to another owing to special political and economic factors. As against this, it is interesting to know that our scholars of the Yedo period, in spite of national isolation, looked upon the question of colony from a much broader angle. Arai Hakuseki had not only grasped the meaning of the word "colony" in its phenomenal and political aspects, but also had defined colonization as "the opening of a country for settlement." Kudo Heisuke used the term "kaigyo" (literally, opening a region for undertaking business or enterprise) to denote colonization. In the Japanese-Dutch dictionary of the Yedo period, the Dutch word for colony was translated as "kaikoku" (opening a country) into Japanese. Honda Toshiaki, a celebrated thinker of that time, used this Japanese equivalent to convey our approximation in regard to colony. Even the Tokugawa Government used this term for a while.

Aside from the literal import of the words "kaigyo" and "kaikoku," they in spirit included a sentimental idea of guiding a community for its advancement. Namikawa Temmin, Rin Shihei and Baba Masamichi impressively explained that such a sentimental idea was compatible with our national sentiment of rendering assistance to a people or a group of peoples. Therefore, it must be noted that in the Tokugawa period we had already established a national approach concerning colony.

Since the word "kaikoku" is a rendition of the Dutch equivalent it cannot be accepted as a national expression. On the other hand the term "kaigyo," because of its purely national origin, can be regarded as the root source of the later designation of "shokumin." That is to say that the underlying sentiment of the word "kaigyo" is included in our "shokumin" spirit, and as such, our colonization policy is essentially different from that of the Western countries.

The colonization spirit of Europe and America has as its fundamental element the desire to dominate by power; whereas our "shokumin" spirit sincerely aspires to assist in the development of a contiguous region, adhering to the principles of justice, benevolence and morality. Unlike the Western colonial spirit, which demands the usurpation of the legitimate rights of a colony, our "shokumin" spirit asserts that a colony should be treated as an allied country, permitting it to reach its destined status.

When Thomas Moore promoted the idea of utopia, he envisaged a communal social system for the benefit of mankind. But his idea of utopia found no practical expression in Britain, which country, implementing an imperialistic colonial policy, began to annex distant territories to usher in its own pattern of hegemony in the world. The colonial policy of Britain, which first centered upon trade, eventually blossomed into a political weapon of territorial expansion, and its colonies became pawns of imperialistic exploitation. The design of British colonial policy is not only to keep the colonies under subjugation, but also deny them their legitimate rights to take their proper places in the comity of nations.

In contrast, the "shokumin" policy of Japan envisages the development of a region for mutual benefit and prosperity. This means that, while the "shokumin" policy of Japan is of co-prosperous nature, the colonial policy of Britain is of capitalist-imperialistic character. Furthermore, British colonial policy, utterly disregarding the principle of human fellowship, practices racial inequality—a practice which cannot be condoned by Japan whose "shokumin" spirit constantly urges it to foster racial harmony.

At the outset of the modern age, every European Power adjusted its administrative structure on a racial State basis. The growth of this racial consciousness prompted an European Power having colonies to exercise a self-created attitude of superiority complex in its dealings with its colonies. The European Powers, by acquiring vast colonies in the Orient, began to look upon the Orientals as inferior to the Occidentals. They purposely created a deplorable racial prejudice which became the sheet-anchor of their relations with the Asiatic countries. Obsessed by their self-created superiority complex, they started interfering in the way of life in East Asia. Britain, the leader of Oriental colonization, intervened in the affairs of China in order to superimpose its control over the political and economic life of the continent. The United States, dazzled by the opportunities offered by the China market, followed suit.

**Perfected Scheme**

Meanwhile, Czarist Russia perfected a scheme of establishing an eastern empire. Under the stress of such aggressive policies, China found itself powerless to retrieve the situation, and Japan, although it realized the peril, had to submit to third Power interference in the affairs of East Asia, particularly when it was not powerful enough to initiate a showdown. It was only after the Russo-Japanese War that Japan awakened to the necessity of eliminating third Power influence from East Asia. But various circumstances conspired to obstruct the execution of Japan's policy until Manchoukuo was founded. After that Japan began to replenish its strength with a view to securing the emancipation of East Asia from the Anglo-American politico-economic control.

Unfortunately, the China affair broke out and Britain and America seized the occasion to entrench their positions on the continent. The continuous Anglo-American pressure directed toward delaying the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace caused the current Pacific war to break out, compelling Japan to strive for attaining regional harmony in Greater East Asia. Now that Greater East Asia has become free from Anglo-American influences, Japan has at last succeeded in realizing its longstanding noble intention. What must be particularly observed at this juncture is that, though Japan has established its supremacy in Greater East Asia, it is not attempting to perpetuate a colonial policy of British character; it is endeavoring to assist each occupied country to take its proper place in the society of Greater East Asiatic nations.

In the period from the Temmon era (1532-1554) to the Tensho era (1573-1591), Spaniards and Portuguese became extremely active in East Asia and Japan, alarmed at their proclivity, forthwith adopted a seclusion policy to isolate the country from foreign intercourse. Close on the heels of the "Eastward Ho!" of the European nations, Czarist Russia began to advance into the region north of Japan, and its design of territorial expansion became more pronounced in the Meiwa (1764-1771) and An-yei (1772-1780) eras. Then its political and economic enterprises undertaken in the area facing Japan's northern frontier between the years 1789 and 1817 compelled the Tokugawa Government to tighten the operation of its seclusion policy.

About this time, the European Powers stabilized their commercial contacts with China, and Britain formulated a plan of dominating the economic life of the continent. As a result, a Sino-British tussle ensued which in the Tempo era (1830-1843) culminated in the outbreak of the Opium War, and its termination enabled Britain to establish its supremacy in the seaboard of China. Japan in this British move foresaw a menace to its integrity and so it decided on a total exclusion of foreigners, simultaneously becoming aware of the need of reinforcing its defense. Thus for the first time our country scrutinized the expansionist schemes of the European Powers in the light of its own position in East Asia.

**Detrimental Tendency Showed**

Toward the end of the Tokugawa period, Japanese scholars became fully conscious of the detrimental tendency of Europe's Eastward push and they became not only apprehensive of protecting national self-existence, but also probed into the annexationist aspect of the Western colonization spirit. Such pioneer thinkers as Yoshio Kosaku, Kudo Heisuke and Rin Shihei pointed out to the nation the fast growing menace to its northern gate, and as a remedial measure, they suggested the developing of Yezo (present Hokkaido) as a barrier against a possible Russian thrust. Hiratsuka Hyosai, Yamaga Soko, Fujimori Taiga, Yasui Sokken, Yoshida Shoin, Hori Toshiteru, Norimasa Muragaki and Hirose Kyokuso boldly recommended colonization for the purpose of vitalizing national defense. Ohara Sakingo, Baba Masamichi, Tokugawa Nariaki, Habu Kumagoro, Honda Toshiaki, Sato Shinyen and Hoashi Banri insisted on the enlargement of the scope of national defense by including Karafuto (Saghalien), Chishima (Kurile Islands) and Kamchatka within the sphere of Japan's influence. The last-named four scholars even went so far as to advocate that Japan should advance into the Philippines, particularly into Luzon and Mindanao, and into the numerous islands of the South Seas to solidify its defense fortifications—an advocacy which naturally supplied a new incentive to the discussion of the question of "shokumin."

If one were to compare the conception of "kaigyo" of the Tokugawa thinkers with the colonization objective of Europe of that time, he will at once notice that, while the former embodied in its scope only the South Seas and the Islands located in the north of Japan, the latter envisioned the domination of as many countries and areas as possible to facilitate the perpetuation on an Imperialistic hegemony. In other words, the Western colonial spirit envisaged the subjugation of other nations; whereas the "shokumin" spirit of Japan aimed at nothing beyond the solidification of national defense in cooperation with the peoples of neighboring islands and promotion of mutual welfare and prosperity. Hence, it is clear that Japan's "shokumin" spirit at that stage reflected an urge to evolve a regional understanding for common safety and progress.

The "shokumin" spirit assumed a concrete shape in the Meiji and Taisho eras due to national advancement and replenishment of military strength. The necessity of developing Hokkaido, Saghalien and the Kurile Islands was significantly felt in the Meiji period on account of the peculiar situation then prevailing in East Asia. Ukichi Taguchi, a prominent thinker in the early Meiji period, demanded the abolition of foreign settlements in the five port towns of Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Niigata and Nagasaki as a means to strengthen our nationalism in favor of self-preservation and self-security.

**Found Practical Outlet**

Teifu Suganuma, sounding a note of warning that Japan was menaced on the north by Russia and on the south by Britain, emphasized that the execution of a "shokumin" project was the only way open to us to protect our national self-existence. Fortunately, our victory in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars not only made us confident of our power to protect our national self-existence, but also provided us with glowing opportunities to propagate colonization in the acquired territories. In this way, the colonization spirit, which remained as a mere ideal in the Yedo period, found a practical outlet in the Meiji era.

After the first World War, our broad economic strides enabled us to come into closer contacts with our southern neighbors on the one hand and consider the advisability of liquidating third Power influence from East Asia in due course of time on the other. Adverse circumstances, however, forced our country to pursue a policy of conciliation in its relations with imperialistic Powers until the outbreak of the

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## EVENTS PROVE MYTHICAL NATURE OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPREMACY

### British Maritime Power Was Always Vulnerable—Rivalry With France Discussed

By THOMAS BATY
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

In point of actual fact, the supposed unchallenged supremacy of the British navy throughout the nineteenth century is a myth and a myth alone. Lord Melbourne when Prime Minister in 1840 was seriously apprehensive of the possibility of a combination of the French and Turkish fleets; and there were many other occasions on which the naval power of other countries caused extreme anxiety in the British mind.

In 1885, when Britain and Russia were within an ace of war over the Penjdeh incident in Afghanistan, the British fleet was in such a condition, and so little brought up to date, that there was a real panic, and a hurried program of reconstruction had to be precipitately adopted. Earlier (in the early seventies), the advent of the Russian Peter the Great (Petar Veligy), superior to anything in the British Fleet, had already caused an apprehensive shudder in England and the Admiralty Minister had to tell the country not to be "frightened into panic shipbuilding." Ten or twenty years later the American invention of the so-called "Zaleski dynamite gun" (a sort of aerial torpedo) sent the nation into alarm—though the dynamite gun never came to much in practice.

But, apart from these alarms from other quarters, for very many years the navy of France had been regarded as a very serious rival. At the time of the invention of ironclads, the visit of Napoleon III to Cherbourg in 1858 was regarded as an explicit challenge to the British maritime power. Viscount Palmerston's reckless diplomacy had led to an exasperating situation, which was marked by the famous "Address of the Colonels" to Napoleon, assuring him, in scarcely veiled terms, of the desire of France to settle accounts with perfide Albion.

The response of the Emperor was a brilliant visit to Cherbourg, where a magnificent French fleet was assembled, including the new ironclad Gloire, which nothing in England could attempt to cope with. And when in 1862 the Monitor in America introduced the turret-ship, dismay in England was widespread. The Illustrated London News wrote in a leading article (and in those days the Illustrated London News was a serious paper):

"What is the effect of this upon British interests? Just this, as The Times admirably puts it:—whereas we had available for immediate purposes 149 first-class warships, we have now two,—these two being the Warrior and her sister. There is now not a ship in the British Navy, apart from these two, that it would not be madness to trust to an engagement with the Monitor..... Is the Warrior herself a match for the Monitor?.... The guns of the first send shot of 170 lb.; the guns of the second, shot of 100 lb: the very shot that the Merrimac fired so uselessly. The Monitor is practically impervious to existing artillery: is the Warrior the same? Both her extremities are of wood, and would be blazing in ten minutes... We are actually without a war fleet."

**Fears Exaggerated**

Such fears were exaggerated. But they existed, and were shared in high quarters. America, sensibly isolated from the quarrels of Europe, retired from all competition, but France and England started the ironclad race on equal terms. Can anyone say that the position then, or for many years afterwards, was one of unchallengeable English supremacy?

Lightly armored as the Gloire was, she gave France a distinct lead in the naval rivalry between France and England—a real and admitted rivalry which had continued, and was to continue for many years. The doctrines of Admiral Aube, who preached the efficacy of commerce-destruction, and advocated that this should be the main objective of the French Navy, were by no means generally accepted. France continued to build big ships in competition with Britain, and (after the German War of 1870) more and more in concert with Russia.

The writer can speak from experience in pronouncing that the idea of the unchallenged supremacy of the British Fleet entered nobody's head. Everybody knew that it was very seriously challenged: that it had been openly challenged in 1858, and remained challenged in 1891. How could such a precarious superiority confer on any nation something "nearly approaching to sovereignty?"

Between 1877 and 1883, the naval activity of France had become very pronounced: she spent on the fleet in the latter year practically as much as England. In 1874, the British Admiralty made a statement as to the strength of the fleet which provoked Sir John Hay to say that the naval officers responsible ought to have resigned rather than allow such a state of things to arise. And so little construction was proposed by the new Board of Admiralty that Sir E. Reed called it a practical abandonment of England's position in Europe. And all that Lord Brassey could say in 1881 was that—"our ironclad fleet compares favorably with the French"—by no means overwhelming even that single Power. In 1883, Lord Northbrook held that "no Government would for a moment allow any nation to take a position of equality with England at sea;" but he had nothing to say about any such thing as a "two-Power" standard.

And in 1885, the situation had got so bad that, as we have seen, on the occasion of the Penjdeh incident, under popular pressure the Government of the day admitted the inefficiency of its previous arrangements—and a special five-year program of shipbuilding had to be adopted. "I was serving at the Admiralty at the time of the Penjdeh incident. War with Russia was imminent. We were ill-prepared." "So observed Lord Brassey, reviewing that incident a quarter of a century later."

**Matter of Life and Death**

"Today," Lord C. Beresford is quoted as saying in 1888, "one-half of the people in England would absolutely have no bread to eat, but for the food that comes in over the sea. It is a matter of life and death for you to protect the commerce, and you have not the ships to do it with." Does that look like "approximate sovereignty"? From Melbourne, when Great Britain was apprehensive of the Turkish Fleet, to Asquith, when she was afraid of the Americans, was there ever anything like a naval "sovereignty?"

MM. Sprout talk of the two-Power standard as embodying Britain's maritime quasi "sovereignty." But the two-Power standard was a very modern affair indeed. The first authoritative reference to it that I have seen is in Lord George Hamilton's speech in Parliament as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1889. It was in that year that the Franco-Russian alliance was formally consummated, which forced Great Britain to reckon, no longer with France as a single rival, but with a settled coalition of two Powers. It was not on general principles, but in order to counteract a specific two-Power alliance that the two-Power standard was framed.

Lord George propounded the view that the idea underlying the naval utterances of his predecessors had been that British strength "should be at least equal to the naval strength of any two other countries." It would, I think, be difficult to find such a proposition enunciated before. To secure this two-Power standard, Lord George introduced a large program of construction, with the boast that "if there are any nations abroad who do wish to compete with us in naval armaments, the mere enunciation of this scheme will show them the entire futility of their desire." The mere enunciation of schemes did not, however, properly impress America, Germany and Italy.

**Double France's Strength**

At the same time, quite a different standard was being laid down by other authorities, namely, one of "double the strength of France." It was thought that to effectively bottle up an enemy fleet, double its own strength was required,—and on this basis a standard of two to one was indicated. So that the two-Power idea, though adopted by a Cabinet Minister, had still its way to make. Lord Brassey could still write—"our standard of strength in battleships should be twice that of France." It was at this time (1888) that the United States became for the first time possessed of armor-manufacturing plant, a significant portent.

The leading French commentator (Weyl), however, was taking Hamilton's two-Power standard in 1890 as expressing the naval policy of England to be merely one of meeting a coalition of any two Powers. From this time it becomes for a few years the accepted standard. It was at this juncture that Mahan's book was published and that submarines made a practical appearance—curiously, in the shape of the Spanish Peral. Simultaneously, Germany, Russia, Italy and the United States emerged with formidable building schemes. The two-Power standard provided a convenient excuse for giving up the attempt to cope with them all. It looked like an advance, whereas in reality it covered a retrogression.

Instead of facing at sea a single serious rival (France) plus some insignificant second, Britain was now faced with five or six quite considerable Powers: and to maintain her old equality in the face of

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Down With the Enemy!
Fight for a World of
Universal Brotherhood

# Nippon Times
Evening

A New Order Will Rise
On the Ruins of Washington and London

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## Press Comments

**Tuesday, May 25**
**MAINICHI—U.S. Navy Hit Hard; Raids on Eastern India**
**TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt's Soldier-Servant**

### U.S. Navy Hit Hard

MAINICHI—The 100,000,000 people of Japan for the last 10 days or more have been thinking of nothing but the gallant struggle of the officers and men on Attu Island in the Aleutians against a powerful enemy force. The terrific and heroic fighting was still continuing and we were fully confident of the prowess of our arms.

At such a moment we received word of the great victory won by the Imperial Navy in those waters. The Imperial Headquarters announced on Monday that the Navy Air Force wrecked an enemy cruiser, sank a destroyer and damaged beyond repair another warship near Attu Island, without any damage to our side. Also between May 12, when the fighting on Attu Island began, and May 24 Imperial Navy submarines damaged beyond repair an enemy battleship and a cruiser and damaged two other enemy warships of unknown types in Aleutian waters.

We had already been told by Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section that a powerful naval and air forces were giving cover to the United States landing force at Attu and playing a most important part in the enemy operations. The Imperial Navy had not failed to take cognizance of this fact. It is reported that thick fog is enveloping the Aleutians much earlier this year than usual and the seas are extremely rough in those parts. We can imagine the difficulties that our air and submarine forces must have overcome to search for and attack the powerful enemy forces. The crack units of the Imperial Navy, thinking nothing of the danger or difficulty, made the impossible possible and achieved great results.

They achieved them just at the time the remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto returned home. The world must now have realized that the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral lives on even in that remote corner of the Northern Pacific. Our fighters of the air and under the sea went to work in silence to prove it. We find words inadequate to express our thanks to them. In silence, therefore, we extend our heartfelt thanks to the officers and men fighting in those northern waters.

### Raids on Eastern India

MAINICHI—The Imperial Army Forces which occupied Maungdaw and dislodged the influence of the British army from the southern front on the Indo-Burmese border are breathlessly continuing their drive against the enemy with the rainy season near at hand. In addition to the brilliant results achieved by the land forces, the Army Air Force has added more feathers to its cap. On May 22 it attacked Chittagong airdrome in eastern India and shot down 19 enemy planes in a combat over that place and destroyed 15 others on the ground. These 34 planes were all that the enemy had at Chittagong airdrome. Another report says that the Japanese Air Force destroyed another four enemy planes at Cox's Bazar.

Our heartfelt thanks go to those heroes of the air who have achieved such results despite climatical and other difficulties. In a week or so the rainy season will begin in those areas. What advantage our forces will take of such weather conditions we cannot say. We can only recall that in the same season last year the Imperial Army Forces operated with the utmost efficiency in spite of the torrential rain and humidity and gained success after success.

The enemy, on the other hand, consider the rainy season impossible for warfare. Thus they wished to turn the tide of war ever so little by the time the rainy season arrived. Their attempts, however, had been frustrated one after another and they lost heavily in men and material and important bases that would have afforded them powerful footholds. Even the air offensive which they counted on as their last resort has been smashed by our attacks on their air bases.

The enemy, trampling underfoot the 350,000,000 people of India, are exposing the sepoys to our gunfire as their shields. Humanity or civilized warfare is alien to their nature. The day of judgment is not far for them.

### Roosevelt's Soldier-Servant

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Churchill said some time ago that he had not taken office as Prime Minister of Britain in order to become liquidator of the British Empire, thus seeking to check the impudence of the United States and bringing some, if only verbal, comfort to the people of a steadily-thinning Empire. As soon as the North African campaign began, however, Churchill's tone suddenly changed. "I am President Roosevelt's lieutenant," he declared. Well, what next would he be in relation to Roosevelt, was the question we asked at the time. We now find him a soldier-servant to the American Chief Executive. Churchill's activities at Washington show him to be nothing else. That the arrogant British Prime Minister should now be taking orders from Roosevelt like a footman is indicative of the fallen status of the British Empire.

The anti-Axis camp has gained a local success at Tunisia. The American commentator Hanson Baldwin points out the fact that the success was entirely owing to the sacrifices made by the sepoys and New Zealanders. For this the British may claim that it was they who defeated the Axis forces. But common sense will show that even if the British fleet still remained they could not launch an offensive on the European continent singlehanded. The British sorely need American aid. Without it they are liable even to be attacked in their own lair. Their temporary

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## *British, On March in Akyab Fight, Given Daily Snack of Chocolate*

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

MAUNGDAW ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER, May 22.—The enemy's attempt to recover Akyab was the first offensive to be launched against the Imperial Forces, as asserted by the enemy themselves, and for this all the more desperate attempt they threw in the entire force of the enemy's crack 14th Division.

Much insight can be gained into the actual conditions of discipline and morale of the British-Indian forces in general from what has been revealed in the recent encounters on the Indo-Burmese border. To the men of the Imperial Forces to whom privations and hardships are considered as but a natural accompaniment of war, many features of the lives of the men of the enemy forces presented incomprehensible aspects.

Well known is the fact that cafes were established about two kilometers apart near the banks of the Naaf River along the enemy's main supply route. According to the statements of the prisoners, the men of the enemy forces were in the habit of receiving chocolate bars about three o'clock in the afternoon. In all the annals of world's warfare, no record exists of the fighting men receiving daily afternoon refreshments.

In all probability, the key to the solution of the Indian food problem lies here. While the countless Indian masses face the stark spectre of starvation, the British forces loll in abundance.

In Buthidaung, building materials and steel plates were piled high in various parts of the city. The enemy headquarters was equipped with extravagant office furniture and fixings. A rough mat spread under the jungle thicket would serve as a bed for the officers of the Imperial Forces, but here the enemy commander had sleeping quarters on which money must have been lavishly expended. What a comparison to the grim struggles of the men of the Japanese Forces, pushing their way onward under the sheltering cover of the jungle gloom, sometimes without food for three or four days!

The slowness of the British forces was indeed amazing but more amazing still was the alacrity with which the enemy would beat a hasty retreat. Behind each enemy gun position a truck always lay in wait to carry the men behind the lines when occasion necessitated. When the enemy was encircled at Indin, boats to assist in the retreat were collected with marvelous speed on the banks of the Naaf River. Astonishing indeed was the cowardice displayed by the enemy forces in that they would not pitch into an encounter unless means of flight were ready for use at an instant's notice.

To the British forces the simple and rugged life of a true warrior were things unknown. To them battles in the steep and mountainous regions were not a part of their military strategy. No wonder they were powerless before the superior jungle fighting tactics of the men of the Imperial Forces.

## Grand Nanking Order Conferred Yamamoto

**Domei**

**NANKING, May 24.—The National Government of China conferred the Grand Order of Tungkuang upon the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto today.**

**Domei**

**CHANGCHIAKOU, May 24.—Receiving the news of the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Prince Teh, Chairman of Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, sent the following message of condolence to Prime Minister Hideki Tojo through the Tokyo office of the Mongolian Government. "Receiving the sad news of the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, I feel sincere regret and lamentation, and representing the 6,000,000 people of Mongolia, I beg to express our sincere condolence, fully realizing the great achievements he had attained which will be ever remembered, and at the same time pledge to further exert ourselves for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia."**

## RAIN HINDERS E. FRONT WAR

### Mud Stops Action--Offensive in Kuban Area Reported Due

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

BERLIN, May 24.—Due to a heavy downpour which began on May 20, the battle between the German and Soviet forces on the Eastern Front has been temporarily suspended, according to a report received here.

The central zone has been most affected by the downpour, and every road in the area is reported to be so muddy that land units are virtually unable to move. Therefore, the operations of the two armies have been limited to air activities.

The Soviet offensive in the Kuban area has subsided, but German quarters presume that the temporary silence throughout the Eastern Front will shortly be broken by a general offensive in the Kuban sector by the Soviets.

### R.A.F. Loses 38 Planes

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—The British air units which bombed Western Germany last night lost 38 planes, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to reports from London. The British Air Ministry also announced today that German bombers raided the northeastern coast of England last night and caused considerable damage.

### U-Boat Downs Attacker

**Domei**

BERLIN, May 24.—The German Naval authorities announced today that a German submarine, attacked by an anti-Axis bomber in the Bay of Biscay yesterday, returned fire in spite of the rough sea and succeeded in downing the enemy plane.

### Soviet Losses Huge

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—The Soviets appear to have suffered a tremendous drain on their fighting forces since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, and the following statement is reportedly to have been sent by Paul Hall, the Daily Express correspondent in Moscow, according to London dispatches reaching here.

"The Soviet loss of manpower, including the war-dead, wounded and sick, prisoners and those dying from starvation, is estimated at 30,000,000. The conception that the Soviets possess unlimited manpower does not hit the mark. The number of Soviet people in the German-occupied territories come to the enormous figure of 70,000,000."

## Mail Service Widened

**Domei**

HONGKONG, May 24.—With plans for the extension of registered mail service from Hongkong to Central and South China, having been completed, the Postal Department of the Government-General of Hongkong will commence handling this type of mail to the above regions from tomorrow, it was reported today.

The charge will be 15 sen per letter which is the same as that between Japan and China.

## FOE IN YUNNAN, HUPEI SECTORS AGAIN CRUSHED

### Chiang Guerillas Hit In Surprise Mop-Up--Yuyangkwan Captured

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

BURMA FRONT, May 21.—With Chungking forces in Yunnan Province having started guerilla activities with a view to recapturing the Burma Road, the Imperial Forces opened a vigorous drive on May 11 and at dawn on May 19 smashed some two divisions of the Chungking army quartered at Mamienkwan.

Meanwhile, part of our forces on the morning of May 18 made a surprise attack on guerilla troops active in the neighborhood of Peihsi and inflicted heavy losses upon them.

The war results made known up to May 20 follow:

Enemy dead left behind, 261; war prisoners, 13; trench mortar captured, one; heavy and light machine-guns, four; telephone receivers, three; shells for trench mortars, more than 500 rounds; many rifles and larger quantities of foodstuff; bullets for light machine guns and rifles, more than 80,000.

### Annihilation Drive Pushed

**By Arrangement with the Asahi**
**(Special to the Nippon Times)**

HUPEI FRONT, May 24.—The crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, which encircled and exterminated the enemy's 10th Group Army in the neighborhood of Kungan following their annihilation campaign along Tungting Lake, advanced in pursuit of the fleeing enemy and successfully seized the enemy's 87th and 94th Armies comprising six divisions near Yuyangkwan, 50 kilometers southwest of Itu.

Here, the enemy had constructed large-scale fortifications on a steep mountain, 2,000 meters above sea level to serve as the first barrier for the defense of Chungking.

Our forces vigorously advanced in defiance of heavy rain and pushed at last into Yuyangkwan, the base atop the 2,000-meter mountain, at nightfall on May 22, hoisting the Rising Sun flag high up on the castle.

Our crack units commenced a spirited drive again toward an undisclosed base, pushing deep into the positions of the enemy's sixth war zone. Our skillful, death-defying operation has thrown the enemy into uncontrollable disorder, with the army and division commanders having already fled ahead of their men.

The Japanese Forces have secured an advantageous strategical position in which they can launch lightning operations at any time they like, and are pushing a terrific annihilation campaign without a let-up among the hilly regions.

### Yuyangkwan Campaign Described

The Press Section Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force described the Yuyangkwan campaign in the following words:

"Our units, ordered to capture Yuyangkwan, advanced through the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Chiangster Voices Plea For Yanks to Cooperate

**Domei**

CANTON, May 24.—Emphasizing the threat Japan presents to Chungking, Shao Yu-lin, Director of Chungking's Information Bureau, frankly expressed Chungking's dissatisfaction with the United States air forces in China for not cooperating in the offensive operation against Japan, in his interview with newspapermen yesterday.

He stated as follows:

"If the anti-Axis nations allow Japan to hold and control the occupied regions, it will result in not only making Japan's fighting strength unbeatable, but will increase the strength of Germany.

"As the situation has developed to date, there is no need for us to make any further explanation. It is only necessary for the anti-Axis nations to show their best efforts in bringing about an opportunity to turn their strategy to an offensive in the East Asian front.

"To start a counter-attack on Japan, it is of the first importance for the anti-Axis nations to supply us with many planes, but far more than that, we require the absolute cooperation of the United States air forces in China."

# IMPERIAL FORCES GRIMLY SMASHING ALL ATTEMPTS OF U.S. LANDING UNITS TO REOCCUPY ATTU ISLAND; ENEMY POURING REINFORCEMENTS TO ALEUTIANS

A view of foggy Attu Island, where the intrepid Imperial Forces are, at this moment, undauntedly hurling back the futile attempts of the enemy to gain foothold on its bleak and desolate shore.

### War Developments in Northern Sector Show Outnumbered Japanese Defenders Gallantly Outfighting Desperate Foe

**Domei**

**BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—In an official communique issued yesterday, the United States Navy Department announced that on the afternoon of May 22, Japanese Air Units attacked two American warships operating in the neighborhood of Attu Island. Then in another communique the U.S. Navy Department stated that Japanese Air Forces again bombed American landing forces at Attu Island on May 23.**

Smashing the determined efforts of the enemy on every hand, as is evident in the Imperial Headquarters announcement yesterday afternoon to the effect that seven American warships had been blasted in the area by the Imperial Navy Submarine and Air Units, the gallant Japanese Forces defending their positions at Attu Island in the Aleutian Group are now waging a grim but successful struggle on the terrain previously wrested from the United States.

Following is given the developments in the battles that are now raging there as chronologically arranged by the Yomiuri-Hochi from announcements made both by the Imperial Headquarters and the American military authorities.

**MAY 12—American forces commenced landing operations on the south coast of the island, taking advantage of the dense fog and under the protection of warplanes and intense gunfire of warships. Against the enemy main forces that landed in the south and were advancing toward our positions, Japanese Forces made a night attack and pushed the enemy back to the shore area. Fierce fighting also developed with enemy forces that had landed on the north side of the island. The enemy that attempted to land in the dusk on the east coast was smashed at the shore line.**

**MAY 14—Imperial Headquarters announced that against the United States forces that had landed on the island, our defense units were fighting bravely. United States authorities, on receiving this announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, admitted the landing of the United States troops on Attu, several hours afterward and said that the landing was made by cooperation of Army and Navy units, but that Marines were not participating in the operation.**

**MAY 16—United States authorities announced that the commander of the landing forces was Major-General Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander-in-Chief of Alaska Defense Forces, and also adding that due to the difficult topographical condition of the Island, the operation would take a considerable time, confessed the fierce resistance by our forces.**

**MAY 17—Imperial Headquarters announced that our forces were fighting bravely against the enemy that had landed on May 12, and that the enemy were landing large reinforcements successively under intense bombardment by warships and bombing and machine-gunning by airplanes, thus increasing their front line strength.**

**MAY 18—American authorities issued an official statement on the Attu battle development as follows:**

**"1. Landing was commenced by American scout units in Holtz Bay. The main landing points of American forces were at Holtz Bay and Massacare Bay on the southeast coast of the island.**

**"2. American army air units attacked Japanese positions near Chichagov Bay.**

**"3. Two divisions of American forces advanced into the interior of the island, meeting the resistance of Japanese troops from many machinegun posts. "Japanese Forces built trenches along rocky hillsides."**

**The official announcement further added that due to dense fog the visibility was very poor.**

**MAY 22—Imperial Headquarters made it clear that the enemy forces consisted of about one division, with tanks and heavy artillery, and were protected by powerful naval and air forces.**

**"1. Enemy forces that landed on the south coast are believed to be their main strength, and they are being reinforced daily. Since May 16, they have been landing tanks and heavy materials.**

**"2. Enemy units that landed on the north coast are also increasing their strength and advancing southward. They seem to be planning to make a juncture with the forces that landed on the south coast.**

**"3. On the east coast, no enemy is evident as the forces which landed there were smashed by our counter-attack on May 12.**

**"4. Enemy strength is about one division with tanks and heavy artillery, protected by powerful naval and air forces.**

**"Our defense forces are making brave counter-attacks and inflicting considerable damages on the enemy, though our strength is inferior to the foe. The vanguards were withdrawn on Sunday night but the established positions in the eastern part of the island is being held. Judging from reports reaching from that sector, our commanders and soldiers are bravely fighting, in good spirit, and fully manifesting the true worth of Imperial Forces."**

## DEADLOCK HITS U.S. FOOD MEET

### United States, British, Soviet Members Split By Big Disagreement

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—Due to the serious difference of views among American, British and Soviet delegates, the Anti-Axis Food Conference opened at Hot Springs, Arkansas on May 18, has come to a deadlock today.

The British delegate proposed the establishment of an "international food bank" to prevent the shortage of food after the conclusion of the present war, and also demanded that all anti-Axis nations should immediately endeavor to increase food production.

However, the Soviet delegate said that the Soviet Union had no time nor room to examine post-war questions at present, and demanded that all other anti-Axis nations should ship more foodstuff to the Soviet to enable her to execute the war.

On the other hand, the American delegate insisted that the conference was convened solely for the study of the supply of foodstuff in the future, and thus opposed the proposals of both British and Soviet delegates. Thus, the conference came to a deadlock.

The "international food bank," proposed by Britain would operate as follows:

1. The bank is to possess vast authority and may interfere in the agricultural policy of any country.
2. The bank is to be given authority to decide international prices of all kinds of foodstuff.
3. The bank is to establish international food warehouses in order to effect smooth distribution of foodstuff, and to prevent food shortages.

## AKRON RUBBER STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICEMEN

### 3 Plants Still Closed As Situation Worsens

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—Although strikers of the automobile factories at Detroit returned to work today, leaving the fundamental settlement of the dispute to the future, the strike of rubber plant workers at Akron, Ohio, has become worse. They have established pickets around the factories, and clashes with the police have broken out it is reported from New York.

This morning, 4,000 strikers returned to work, due to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Government. However, 30,000 workers are still on strike, and the three important rubber plants at Akron are still closed.

The negotiation concerning wages between the Government and coal miners has not reached any agreement. It is, however, reported that the National War Labor Board reached a final decision for settling the coal mine strike, at an urgent meeting called today.

The attitude of John Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers, however, is still very firm, and it is not known whether he will accept the decision of the National War Labor Board as the basis for negotiation with mine owners.

## NOTHING GAINED AT WASHINGTON

### Little Results Seen From 2-Week Talk--'Europe First' Sticks

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—Spending the week-end at the British Embassy, Prime Minister Churchill returned to the White House Sunday evening and conferred with President Roosevelt until early Monday morning.

The results of the two weeks' conference will be officially announced tomorrow, but it is observed that the formal announcement will consist only vague expressions.

It is rumored, however, that drastic changes in the personnel of anti-Axis commanders will be made.

As to the results of the conference, it is observed that despite strong American public opinion, the Europe-first principle will not be affected in any way, and because of the eager demand of Chungking and Australia, a little more attention will be directed to the Pacific.

The Reuter's correspondent at Washington reported as follows concerning the results of the Washington conference:

"First importance will be given to the European front, as the anti-Axis strategy for the entire war. On the European front, they particularly expect counter-attacks by the Soviet on the eastern front, and anti-Axis forces will start bombing and "nerve war" operations on the European continent before attempting landing operations.

"Anti-Axis nations will particularly circulate propaganda reports concerning landing operation of anti-Axis forces, and at the same time, make efforts to extend under-ground operations in Europe.

"On the Pacific front, anti-Axis forces will continue the island-to-island operations for the present, but by the autumn of the present year, the supply of war requirements to East Asia will be increased, with the closing of the rainy season. On the Burma front, General Archibald Wavell will remain as the commander-in-chief."

## MacMillan May Mediate In De Gaulle-Giraud Tiff

**Domei**

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—British Minister to North Africa Harold MacMillan arrived in London today from Algiers to confer with the British Government, and although the object of his visit is not clear, it is generally observed that he had come to mediate between the de Gaulle and Giraud factions, according to reports from London.

Reports obtained by informed circles here say that the Headquarters of "Fighting France" has decided upon the date for the visit of General Charles de Gaulle to Algiers, but it is not known whether this rumor contains any truth, as similar reports had already been circulated several times before.

## Hawaii Statehood Up

**Domei**

BUENOS AIRES, May 24.—The question of changing Hawaii's present position as a territory into a state had been under discussion since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In this connection dispatches from Washington report that a bill has been introduced today by the Hawaiian delegate to the House of Representatives demanding statehood for the territory.

## Kwangchow Drops Fapi; Adopts C.R.B. Currency

**Domei**

HONGKONG, May 24.—The monetary system of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay will be changed from fapi or Chungking dollar to Central Reserve Bank notes beginning tomorrow, according to reports received here.

It is recalled that prior to May 1942, payment of taxes in the Leased Territory was required to be made in piastres, whereas silver was the basis of transactions in market places. To avoid inconveniences, the monetary system was simplified by agreement among parties concerned as of May 1942, with fapi as the basis of all payments and transactions.

The shift from fapi to C. R. B. currency is attracting wide attention among financial and trade circles here as it signifies active participation of the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity economy.

## Quarantine Facilities Decided for Macassar

**Domei**

MACASSAR, May 25.—The Japanese Administration authorities in Celebes have decided to establish quarantine offices at Macassar and Menado harbors, it was learned today.

The Bacteriological Research Institute, the Isolation Hospitals and other necessary facilities will be constructed at these two shipping centers within this year, it was said.

### London's Labor Shortage

LISBON—The acute shortage of domestic help in England has led to some very strange and novel offers in advertisements, states a London story. The Daily Mail reported a case where a girl wanted by a household was permitted to wear the mink-coat of the house-wife on off-days.

# ITALIAN LAUDS JAPANESE NAVY

## Famous Broadcaster Expresses Admiration In Note to Nipponese

Domei

ROME, May 24.—The people of Germany and Italy deem it an extremely high honor to have the powerful and gallant Japanese Navy as one of the most effective instruments for the attainment of ultimate victory in the current war by the Axis powers, declared Mario Appelius, well-known Italian radio commentator, in a letter addressed to the people of Japan through the Domei News Agency in commemoration of the forthcoming Navy Day.

The letter stated that with the anniversary of the Battle of Tsushima a few days off, the thoughts of the entire Italian people are directed toward the Imperial Navy which is one of the most powerful of the fighting services of the three allied nations.

In the current world war the Imperial Japanese Navy, Mr. Appelius pointed out, has displayed its superb character. The most brilliant record of victory established by the Japanese Navy in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and in the Southern Seas has not only created a great sensation throughout the world but has also dealt a severe shock to enemy naval Powers, the commentator declared.

### Preparations Evidenced

Asserting that not one soul in the world has ever had the audacity to doubt the bravery and gallantry of the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy, Mr. Appelius said the present war has given the Japanese Navy the chance to prove to the world that the Japanese Navy had been putting heart and soul, though silently, into necessary preparations. He added that the naval operations of Japan in the current war have clearly indicated to both friends and foe, as well as to neutral countries, that the Japanese Navy possess the following characteristics:

First, Japan has a most efficient admiralty which commands operations on vast oceans over a very wide field.

Second, all the Japanese sailors from the highest admirals down to the plain sailor have traditionally the greatest valor in the world.

Third, there is perfect cooperation and harmony between the surface and air forces based upon strategical plans which are the fruit of long years of martial training and actual experiences.

Fourth, Japan's shipbuilding technology surpasses the world standard.

Fifth, the Japanese Navy has the most clever fleet formations in accordance with the requirements of the tropical, temperate and arctic seas.

### Can't Be Imitated

Sixth, the formation of landing units and landing techniques are so superb that they cannot be imitated by other nations.

Seventh, Japan has the most efficient transportation system.

Eight, Japan has the most powerful air and other forces which cooperate ably with the Navy in accordance with the requirements of large fleet operations on the three oceans and it has meticulous plans prepared by highly able strategists.

# Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

success in Tunisia has made no difference to this situation.

In America, however, public opinion is clamoring for a Pacific first strategy, partly under the influence of the urgent appeals being made by Chungking and Australia but chiefly under the stimulus of the anti-Rooseveltian elements who originated the cry. Roosevelt is well aware of the fact that he could not ignore public opinion if he was to hold office for long. But if he adopted the Pacific first policy, what would become of Britain?

Thus was convened the Washington conference of the anti-Axis nations. It is clear that Roosevelt is trying to have Churchill moderate public opinion in America. Churchill's speech in Congress the other day was of this nature. Churchill had a difficult time with his speech because he had to obey orders but at the same time he had to show respect for public opinion in America while explaining the British position. In the intervals of his conversations with Roosevelt, he has been busy trying to win over the anti-Roosevelt elements. Thus Churchill has become a most faithful servant of Roosevelt's.

It is ironical, therefore, that despite his fawning and faithful service even at the risk of compromising the prestige of the British Empire, Churchill is unpopular in the United States. Each time that he makes his appearance in America the public seems to feel that "here he is again trying to fool us."

How far will Churchill's self-abasement profit him in his dealing with Roosevelt and the American public? Whom does Roosevelt see as Churchill's successor? The criss-crossing of plots and counter-plots within the anti-Axis camp is quite complicated.

# E. ASIA SIDELIGHTS

## Paragon of Efficiency

By J. F.

Mary Ramasamy is a petit Indian typist. She sits so quietly in the office and completes her work, neatly and quickly that she is a paragon of efficiency.

In brief moments that she can spare between her work, she diligently studies a Japanese language primer. Already, she is able to say "konnichiwa" and "arigato" in a well-modulated voice.

But Mary Ramasamy's life has not always been so well-ordered. Hers has been a life of bitterness and friction. Her bright eyes glow when anyone mentions her past and her complexion fairly beams when her boss compliments her on her accomplishments.

Her father was a dresser (medical assistant) on an upcountry rubber estate. And in keeping with the prevalent custom in these British owned properties, there was much graft and corruption—and drinking. Mary's father was addicted to toddy, an intoxicant distilled from the coconut, hard on the body and harder still on the mind. Years of graft squeezed from the estate coolies and illicit drink had made Mary Ramasamy's father, a coarse individual.

But Mary's mother, loving her daughter as she did, managed to send her to Singapore, and to put her in the hands of a Mission School where Mary grew up to learn English and the rudiments of business.

Then came the war. Her father's illicit practices were wiped out. He was penniless for the years of corrupt practices meant that he was no longer able to care for his family.

But his child, Mary, was truly an angel. Still a child but loving her mother and in a lesser degree her rough, uncouth father, she sent for them to come to Shonan.

Mary went about new Shonan, canvassing for work. And in one of the Japanese business firms, Mary found employment as a typist.

So today, the Ramasamys are starting life anew under the kindly aegis of the Japanese officials.

Sometimes, when work is slack in the office, Mary closes her sweet little eyes and shudders to think of the old days. What if the Japanese had not come. What if the British had continued to reign supreme in Malai. Her father would have continued to drink, to beat her mother—what a prospect?

Despite her training in a Mission school, Mary is true to the religion of her forefathers—she is a devout Hindu. And on feast days, Mary comes to the office, dressed in a gay saree, with the scent of lotus in her jet-black hair and presents sweet-cakes to her employer. Sometimes her youthful employer is teased by others in the office because Mary is so gracious and so sweet. But Mary is merely grateful and happy because the Japanese have spared her from an unbearable life.

With her tiny, well-formed features, Mary would be considered a beauty in her own country. And in the eyes of others also, Mary is considered sweet and charming. She carries herself with an aura of grace which comes only from happiness within.

Mary Ramasamy sits quietly by the window and efficiently types out her work. When her day's work is completed, she carefully puts her desk in order, covers the typewriter and with a gracious smile, takes her leave of others in the office, leaving behind her a delicious scent of lotus, going home to her mother—and a father who has learned what it means to have a loving daughter.

# Chinese Moslems Decide To Assist Fuhsin Miners

Domei

PEKING, May 24.—The Federation of Chinese Moslems is to contribute what little it can to the increased production of war materials for the War of Greater East Asia.

As full understanding has been reached recently between the Federation and the Fuhsin coal mine authorities in Manchoukuo through the good offices of the North China Laborers' Association, the Federation has decided to send a certain number of laborers chosen from among the believers of Moslem to the same coal mine to assist the miners. It is pointed out that in special consideration of the characteristic living mode of the Moslems the coal mine authorities will establish various permanent facilities for the Moslem laborers such as the construction of special mosques, schools and hospitals.

It is also stated that in the future the Federation will dispatch further groups of laborers to coal mines and various other places.

# Agricultural School Is Opened in Macassar

Domei

MACASSAR, May 24.—The opening ceremony of the Macassar Agricultural School, the first school of its kind to be established in the Celebes, was held at the school building here this morning attended by many officers and civilians.

Those who have been admitted to the new Agricultural School total 123, of which 31 will undertake a live-stock and veterinary surgeon course and 92 a course in general agriculture.

Two years will constitute one term.

## Thai Contributions

BANGKOK.—More than 8,000,000 ticals have been voluntarily contributed towards the war effort by the Thai population up to the end of March, it was revealed here.

# GUNKAN MARCH IMMORTALIZED

## Monument Honoring Composer Setoguchi To Be Unveiled Soon

The monument immortalizing the name of the late Tokichi Setoguchi, the father of Japan's military music, and his famous composition, the "Gunkan March," has been completed. Elaborate unveiling ceremonies are scheduled to take place from 1:30 p.m. on Saturday at the Hibiya Amphitheater.

The work on the monument had been entrusted to Jitsuzo Hinako, who had been wielding his chisel for that purpose for over a year. The monument has been made of a combination of black granite and Choshu stone and measures 35 shaku in width and 22 shaku and five sun in height.

A wild eagle, symbolic of the Imperial Navy's Air Arm, and under this the notes of the "Gunkan March" have been carved on the top. The relief work on the sides show the majestic figures of the invincible Imperial warships as they plow through the ocean waves. On the third layer of the black granite are found the figures of a dragon and a dolphin, symbolizing the parachute troops and the submarine.

The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto had been asked to write the Chinese characters "Gunkan Koshin Kyoku" to be carved in the center of the monument, but he modestly and firmly refused, saying that his duty lay in planning military tactics and that he could not assume the responsibility of writing the characters for such a significant memorial. The characters were, therefore, written by Admiral Ryokitsu Arima.

Various bands will perform on the day of the unveiling ceremonies under the baton of Kosaku Yamada, Yazaemon Hayakawa, Toyoji Miyashita and other well-known conductors. Also there will be a rendering of the "Gunkan March," the Aikoku Koshinkyoku and other patriotic songs, by a chorus of several hundred persons.

# New Shonan Stamp Due

Domei

SHONAN, May 24.—A new two cent stamp will be put on sale by the Postal Department of the local Military Administration beginning June 1, it was revealed here today.

The new stamp will have for design, various kinds of tropical fruit on a green background. The new issue follows closely the four and eight cent stamps issued on the occasion of Tenchosetsu on April 29.

# Foe in Yunnan, Hupei Sectors Again Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

steep Pashan Mountain Range without a rest since the start of the annihilation campaign against the enemy's 10th Group Army west of Kungan. In an effort to stem the smashing onslaught of the Imperial Forces, the enemy had destroyed all bridges, the only ways for advance.

"However, our units made roads among the steep mountains or constructed bridges across dales overcoming all conceivable difficulties and hardships. At last the Japanese Forces succeeded in taking the natural forts of Yuyangkwan, where the enemy 87th and 94th Armies comprising six divisions put up their last resistance.

"Yuyangkwan was the supply base for the enemy's Yangtze Defense Army and 10th Group Army in the Ichang-Tsinshih-Fenghsien section. Besides, it formed a key point in the offensive on Chungking as the first barrier in the enemy's sixth war zone.

"In the light of its strategic importance, it is but natural that the enemy should have offered such a desperate resistance. At the same time, the fall of Yuyangkwan may be claimed to have proved that natural obstacles and armed resistance are of no use to stem the Japanese drive."

# LABOR FACTION IN BRITAIN SPLIT

## Communists' Request To Join With Party Results in Big Flurry

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—The decision of the Soviets to disband the International Communist Party has brought delicate repercussion on the British Labor Party, which is soon to open a general meeting to discuss the proposal by the British Communist Party to join the Labor Party, according to reports from London.

Concerning the proposed affiliation of the Communist Party with the Labor Party, opinion is divided within the British Labor Party. One section is now inclined to be friendly toward the Communists as it will lose its power by the dissolution of the International Communist Party. The other section, however, is still afraid that upon its admission, it may come to control the Labor Party, and thus is proposing that a certain period be set before actually permitting the affiliation.

Labor Party leaders representing the second section declared as follows today:

"The fact that the International Communist Party has decided upon dissolution without previously consulting its branches proves that Communist parties in all countries are mere puppets of Moscow. Therefore, even after the Communist Party is allowed to join the Labor Party, nobody can guarantee that it would not receive an order from Moscow opposing the affiliation."

The question of the joining of the Communist Party with the British Labor Party will be discussed at the coming annual meeting of the Party to be held in June, but in view of the above-mentioned situation, there are expected to develop considerable disturbances at the coming session.

### Soviet Public Surprised

Mainichi

KUIBISHEV, May 23.—The news of the dissolution of the International Communist Party has apparently come as a surprise to the general Soviet public, and its significance as well as its repercussions are now keenly watched, according to reports available here.

With the exeception of a communique issued by the Executive Committee of the Comintern which was published in the newspaper, Pravda, last Saturday, there is nothing to adequately explain the reason for the disbandonment of the Communist Party. As the chief reason for the dissolution, the Executive Committee declared that the existence of the Comintern does not fit the prevailing international circumstances. However, it should be noted that the mere dissolution of the Comintern does not effectively restrain the Communist movement.

As its history shows, the Comintern has mainly been devoting its efforts toward the anti-Fascist movement, but since about the time when the present World War broke out, its power of international unity has, contrary to its principles, hampered the labor movement in various countries which are restrained by special circumstances existing in each country. Consequently, the laborers of various nations are making efforts toward the prosecution of the war in accordance with the policies of their own governments. This, in other words, means a lawful advancement of labor organizations centering around the Communist Party in various countries.

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